

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

THE MORALITY OF POLITICAL COALITIONS.

A QUESTION of some interest was raised by the *Spectator* of last Saturday week, in its strictures upon certain observations made by us in the course of our comments on Mr. John Morley's articles concerning national education. We expressed an opinion that, inasmuch as the school of thought represented by this powerful writer equally with ourselves holds the Church Establishment to be mischievous as a political institution, it would be well if their forces were joined with ours for the attainment of a common aim. Whereupon the *Spectator*, in an article on the religious captiousness of the day, "points to us as an illustration of the theme," and condemns what it describes as our advocacy of "an alliance between those who are attacking the Establishment in the interests of religion, and those who are attacking it in the interests of scepticism." We do not think that even the extreme secularists would accept the word "scepticism" as fairly descriptive of their ultimate views. Indeed, if mere uncertainty and bewilderment concerning religious truth were the great object of the school in question, the spiritual chaos of the Establishment would serve their purpose so well that we could hardly ask them to forego the advantage they at present possess. But we imagine that, if we could eliminate from the term some of its Comtist associations, the whole school of unbelievers in a supernatural revelation would agree to accept the term "Positivism" as far more truly descriptive of their aims than "scepticism." And, roughly speaking, what they mean is this; that apart from questions which they regard as insoluble, experience has given us a body of truth concerning this present life; and they want that truth applied politically and socially to the correction of proved abuses, and the inauguration of a more healthy state of things. But they find the Establishment to be the stronghold of Conservatism—a tower of defence for all abuses, from the semi-ecclesiastical character of the House of Lords, to the wrongs of agricultural labourers. Not, therefore, in the interest of mere unbelief—which is far too well served by Ritualism and the inevitable reaction it is preparing—but much more for the sake of those political, social, and educational reforms resisted by a political Church, the Positivist school would welcome a measure of disestablishment. We, on the other hand, while we may

agree with some, and disagree with more of the ideal reforms which these men have in view, are quite at one with the Positivists in believing that, so long as the Establishment exists, the national resources for education will never be fairly or equally applied. We are at one with them also in the conviction, that whatever new measures in regard to land tenure, or the relations of capital and labour, or any other vitally important subject, may hereafter be proved to be expedient, they are sure to be opposed by the instinctive conservatism of ecclesiastical interests. But in addition to this—and here we totally differ from the Positivists—it is our conviction that the disestablishment of the Church would be most valuable of all in its effect upon the promotion of spiritual religion. Nevertheless we say to that school, Help us to remove what we all alike regard as an evil; when that is done, it will remain to be seen who is right as to the most important results that will arise. And this the *Spectator* calls "holding out an olive branch to the extreme secularists!"

Mr. Crosskey, with that sensitiveness to injustice which, amongst other characteristics, has made him a prominent champion of religious equality, wrote last week to the *Spectator* to express his "perplexity and astonishment" at the charge. Our contemporary is always exceedingly courteous and liberal in throwing open its columns to opponents. But the editorial comment appended to Mr. Crosskey's letter, and intended to dull the edge of his indignation, surely involves some very impracticable notions about the morality of political coalitions. "What we thought and think 'captious'" says the editor, "is, that community of purpose as to the means should be so much more uniting than community of purpose as to the end, that the Nonconformists do not fear Mr. John Morley, even though *dona ferentem*, so much as they fear the friends of unsectarian religion." Imitating the habit of a great cross-examiner very prominent just now, we will take the last words first. Who are "the friends of unsectarian religion," that we should fear them? We are sure that our contemporary would wish to be counted amongst the number. But the Unitarians would scarcely be disposed to allow his claim. The majorities of most school boards are, we presume, friends of unsectarian religion; but their Roman Catholic and Jewish constituents are not of that opinion. The Positivists insist that their ideas of religion alone have any right to be considered unsectarian; but the *Spectator*, as we know, takes a very different view. Our own poor notion of unsectarian religion would be that of a man who, while firmly holding his own opinions, has a charitable sympathy for all who seek, even on principles the most diverse from his, to glorify God or bless humanity. But this does not suit the *Spectator*. According to it, unsectarian religion would appear to mean that which, by dropping a few dogmas, is able to combine a number of sects into a majority powerful enough to persecute others, by compelling them to support the remaining doctrines in which that majority happens to agree.

But let that pass. Mr. Crosskey very sensibly reminds our contemporary that "the educational policy advocated by the *Spectator* meets with the high approval of the extreme Ultramontane party." He suggests, what has our cordial assent, that it would neither be

"correct as a matter of fact nor generous as a method of argument to describe the *Spectator* as holding out an olive branch to the extreme Ultramontane Catholics." On the former point the editor replies, that Mr. Crosskey "is sadly mistaken" in supposing the Ultramontanes to approve the *Spectator's* "views on education." But we do not understand Mr. Crosskey to say that they do; any more than the Positivists approve our views on religion. What he said was this: that the Ultramontane party approves the educational policy advocated by the *Spectator*, just as the Positivists, we believe, generally approve the ecclesiastical policy advocated by us. This is no mere word-play. We have no doubt whatever that so far as views on education are concerned, the *Spectator* would always be liberal and enlightened. But the educational policy of the *Spectator* is a very different matter—the real bearings of which, in the complicated state of opinion in Great Britain, we venture to think our contemporary has not always clearly foreseen. In the opinion that religion is indispensable to education, we most heartily and devoutly agree. "Policy" concerns the mode in which that is to be secured. Now the policy advocated by the *Spectator*, when reduced to plain words, has been simply this:—that, as the majority of the people in England believe religion to be important, and by dropping a few distinctive dogmas are able to agree on what they wish to have taught, they have a clear right, and they are bound in duty, to apply the money contributed by majority and minority alike, to the propagation of the views of the former through the schools. That is the policy. It may be dressed up in much finer language, and may be adorned with very plausible sentiments, but in its naked essence that is the educational policy which the *Spectator*, following Mr. Forster, has advocated. It was consistently carried out in Scotland, where, owing to the influence of Presbyterianism, "unsectarian religion" may be made to include more dogma than is possible in England. Very good, say the Ultramontanes, let the same policy be consistently carried out in Ireland, where a majority of two-thirds, if not more, insists that Romanism, pure and simple, is an essential element in education. What you have done in England and Scotland, do in Ireland also—take the opinion of the majority, and teach the religion on which they agree. The *Spectator* objects, as we should quite expect. But we still believe that the Ultramontanes are only asking for a consistent application to Ireland of the "educational policy" it advocates. And further, our contemporary must surely admit that were the Catholics in a body to turn round and utterly to repudiate all State support to religious teaching, the policy he supports would be felt immediately, as we believe it will be ultimately, to be utterly impracticable. The Ultramontanes are therefore, as Mr. Crosskey says, the allies of the *Spectator*. Their rejection of the Irish University Bill is nothing to the point; for their complaint was that the policy advocated by the *Spectator* was not carried out with any consistency or thoroughness. It is all very well to talk of "untrammelled but unsectarian teachers." But who is to decide what unsectarianism means? It must of course be left to the majority—and that tribunal decides in England for a diluted form of Evangelicalism; in Scotland for Presbyterianism; and in Ireland for Ultramontane Catholicism. We maintain that Mr. Crosskey's case is complete. *Notens*

volens the *Spectator* allies itself with the Ultramontanes.

As to the distinction between means and end, we confess that we are unable to follow our critic. Every mean is an end, and every end a mean in turn. The abolition of the corn laws was an end, so far as the league was concerned; and an end in which all the parties constituting that league were able to agree. But the further purposes, to which it served as a mean, were very various; and we doubt whether anything like the same measure of agreement could have been found concerning these. It seems to us that the only questions to be decided in regard to a coalition between different parties should be these—Are both agreed that the immediate end in view would be a blessing to mankind? Are both, according to their different lights, seeking the elevation of human life? Are both determined to use only legitimate and moral means for the attainment of their ends? In such a case it would be presumptuous for one to sit in judgment upon another. And the intolerance which would decline a temporary alliance, because beyond the immediate end in view the aims of the two parties are divergent, would deserve its inevitable fate—the limbo of impracticable imbecility.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

If we have ever attached a distinct notion to a High-Churchman it is that of reverence for bishops. The fact that a man is made a bishop is quite enough. Henceforward he is a sacred personage. He is beyond the line of attack; he is not to be criticised but to be obeyed. We can therefore imagine the astonishment of the *Guardian's* readers at the article in that journal on the "Bishop of Durham and his Clergy." The *Guardian* actually attacks a bishop! But there are bishops and bishops, the order being classified, like the clergy, into Low, High, and Broad. Now, the *Guardian* is a patient and even, in a sense, a sort of majestic journal, but the action of the Bishop of Durham has been too much for it. A Low-Church bishop has presumed to exercise his authority upon a High-Church curate. Scandalous! Reverence for bishops ceases altogether in such a case. It's very well in the abstract, but when it is presented in this way in this country could any High-Churchman put up with it? This is the plain Saxon meaning of an article in the *Guardian* on the Bishop of Durham and his clergy. We have acquainted our readers already with the particulars of the bishop's quarrel with one of his clergymen, and although the controversy upon that subject has been prolonged, we do not see that it has been improved. On the contrary, it has been rather aggravated, but of this by-and-bye. What we have to call attention to is the fact that the *Guardian* attacks a bishop—a bishop in any shape. It charges the Bishop of Durham with "laying down for his clergy a new and unauthorised text." "Hesitation," we are told, "to acquiesce in the bishop's ruling is a wilful defiance of the bishop's authority, rebellion against the law, a flagrant breach of ordination vows, perjury, traitorous, Jesuitical," and so on. And yet what has this poor bishop done? He has simply exercised his authority against the extreme development of High-Churchism. Nothing more and nothing less. For this he is derided and ridiculed, and all sorts of sensation sentences are levelled at him. But the sole thing to consider is whether the bishop, being the bishop of a law Church, and only a law Church, is acting within the law. Well, it is an undoubted fact that he is. He is doing, for the restraint of Ritualism, just what the law allows him to do, and, being nothing whatever but a legal officer of the Crown, why should he not do it? The *Guardian* forgets all this. It looks at a bishop as a sacred ecclesiastical officer, whereas we know that he is simply a political nominee. It is, of course, mortifying to see the difference between the real and the ideal, but why not accept it at once, and cease writing articles about the bishops and their clergy?

We should like to know whether there is a bishop who will deal with Mr. Body, the pronounced and, as it is said, eloquent Ritualistic clergyman, who has just preached two sermons at Bristol which, measured by the standard of the Established Church, must mean either something or nothing. Now, what does the Established Church really teach? Mr. Body is one of its clergymen; he is a rector, and not a miserable curate, and we find him saying—

With reference to the "real presence," the preacher

spoke of the altar which Jesus Christ hath reared, where beneath the forms of bread and wine He was really and indeed present—that blessed sacrament where He was lifted up before the great Eternal as the great offering of His Church—the blessed sacrament where, freely and indeed, He gave to those who drew near, His body to be their meat and His blood to be their drink. The preacher further spoke of the real presence of Jesus in the blessed sacrament, the power of the Eucharistic sacrifice, and the real strengthening and refreshing of the inner man by the communication to them of His flesh and blood. Plainly and boldly, he said, must the truth of the blessed sacrament be proclaimed, plainly and boldly its high mysteries must be carried out, if they were to meet the wants of men around them. To the faithful ministering and carrying out of that blessed sacrament, that in it His children might find strengthening grace, there must be the plain ministry, in their midst, of "holy absolution."

Will any one prosecute Mr. Body? Why not? He frankly declares his belief in what are assumed to be anti-Protestant doctrines. He is a beneficed clergyman of the Protestant Established Church in England. What will the Evangelicals do with him? Is he too eloquent to be let alone, or what?

In fact, hesitancy arises from the suspicion that the High-Church party are the most honest—as undoubtedly they are. "Who is honest?" asks the *Church Times* of last week. It maintains, in answer, that the prevalent Ritualism is just what the Reformers wished to establish, and it appeals to the history of the Prayer-book in support of the proposition. At the same time it says:—

It is well known that we have no great respect either for the Reformers or for the Reformation. But if we are to take the first Prayer-book, it must be admitted, that when we have restored our churches to the utmost, and introduced the most "extreme" ritual—lights, vestments, and incense—"kneeling, crossing, holding up of hands, knocking upon the breast, and other gestures"—we have only done what the Reformers meant us to do.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A correspondent in Scotland writes:—"Since the cessation of the Union conflict in May last, the Free Church has taken little interest, apparently, in the politico-ecclesiastical questions of the day. Immediately after the Assembly a general movement was organised with the view of raising the stipends of the ministers to a minimum of 200*l.*, and the attention of the Church courts has been mainly taken up with that. There is also an energetic effort being made to provide additional ordinances in those districts where the mining population has rapidly increased. But in no presbytery, as yet, has been uttered any opinion bearing on any of the public questions of the time. It is not likely, however, that this silence will last long. I believe, indeed, that an understanding has been come to, to take no step in the meantime in the direction of beginning an agitation. This has been decided upon, not because there exists any doubt in the minds of the majority as to the policy which should be pursued, but simply because the public mind is at present in a state of apathy, and to attempt to stir any question would be like blowing at a cold coal. It has been resolved to wait till the first shot has been fired on the other side—which it must be when Sir Robert Anstruther moves for his Patronage Committee—and then the issue will be distinctly raised. Nobody objects or can object to any Christian Church getting rid of lay patrons, but Free Churchmen in Scotland view that proposal as made in the light of an attempt to re-establish the Church of Scotland, and they are prepared to raise and fight for the alternative—that the Establishment shall be, not reformed, but dissolved."

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE SPECTATOR.

In its number for September 20, the *Spectator* had an article on "The Religious Captiousness of the Day," which is described as giving a serious chance to the friends of Disestablishment. This spirit of "litigious conscientiousness" is, it is alleged, wide spread. "The Churchmen show it, the Dissenters show it, the Roman Catholics show it, and all of them show it with equal keenness and complete absence of that 'sweet reasonableness' which was once thought to be the characteristic sign of the Christian life." The Ritualists are showing it in the most marked manner, as at Liverpool, where the rectory has been purchased in their interest. This will be no great advantage for Ritualism, but will do much to swell the cry for Disestablishment directly the Liverpool merchants see that they are to have what they think unnecessary forced upon them through the use for partisan purposes of the property in livings. The Bishop of Durham, on the other hand, is pursuing "a harsh policy" with his clergy on Ritualistic matters. On all these matters tactics of the one party respond to the tactics of the other. Evangelicals show no "sweet reasonableness," and Ritualists, when their turn comes, show as little—only, unfortunately, their conception of worship is of a kind to aggravate very much the misery which they inflict on all who

differ from them. The *Spectator* then turns to Dissenters:—

The *Nonconformist* of last Wednesday week holds out the olive-branch to the extreme Secularists, being delighted to find that Mr. John Morley, whose object is the clearing away of what he regards as the religious rubbish in education, is quite at one with the Dissenters as to the means by which this should be done—namely, the destruction of the Establishment. Consequently the *Nonconformist* appears heartily to advocate an alliance between those who are attacking the Establishment in the interests of religion, and those who are attacking it in the interests of scepticism. For destructive purposes the most opposite ultimate aims are quite ready to shake hands. For constructive purposes not a finger is held out by anyone. The Dissenters, if we remember rightly, were among the loudest in opposing a Dublin University without any chair of philosophy and history last session; but they are eager for a primary education which must practically be truncated far more seriously, since it must gag the teacher who wishes to convey to his pupils his own deepest convictions as to the drift of the discipline of life and of the destiny of man. But so eager are the Dissenters that no halfpenny of public taxes or rates should go to help a faith they regard as false, that while they eagerly welcome Mr. John Morley and his friends of the Positivist, Secularist, and every other negative school to join them in the great task of pulling down the Establishment, they are fixed in their resolve not to co-operate with Christians in general, however profound their agreement with them, even in so far unmuzzling the teacher as to let him open his mind freely, on the highest parts of life, to the children whom it is his chief duty not merely to teach, but to humanise. It does indeed seem that the union of a common hostility to existing institutions is now a stronger practical tie than any community of hope and faith. The line of battle unites; but sympathy, short of perfect identity, on the deepest things of life only separates. The *Nonconformist* and the *Fortnightly* go forth together to strike the Establishment hip and thigh. The Independent is only bent on never paying a penny of taxes that may benefit the Churchman, and the Churchman on never paying a penny that may benefit the Dissenter.

The *Spectator* goes on to give illustrations of "captiousness" by the Roman Catholics, and concludes that the evil spirit of exclusive privilege is more dominant in the ecclesiastical politics of the day than it has been for generations.

To that part of the article which refers to Dissenters, the Rev. H. W. Crosskey, of Birmingham, replies as follows in last Saturday's number:—

"To the Editor of the *Spectator*."

"Sir,—In your article on the 'Religious Captiousness of the Day,' you add some new charges to the indictment the *Spectator* never seems to weary in drawing up against Nonconformists which both perplex and astonish me.

"Mr. John Morley has published some articles on 'The Struggle for National Education' of undeniable power, from which it appears that the educational policy he approves is precisely that policy for which Nonconformists are contending as alone consistent with the higher interests of the nation. The *Nonconformist* naturally expresses approval of arguments urged with such ability on behalf of the course it advocates, expressing in the same article its divergence from the theological, or rather the non-theological opinions of Mr. Morley; and your mode of stating this fact is to say that the *Nonconformist* 'holds out the olive-branch to the extreme Secularists.' The educational policy advocated by the *Spectator* meets with the high approval of the extreme Ultramontane party. Would it be either correct as a matter of fact, or generous as a method of argument, to describe the *Spectator* as holding out an olive-branch to the extreme Ultramontane Catholics?"

"If the expression you use is meant to contain a sting, that sting is an imputation of sympathy between religious Nonconformists and extreme Secularists in the matter of Secularism itself, and no imputation could be more baseless. To utter it is merely to appeal to those prejudices which for many a sad year have made the charge of godlessness a weary burden for devout hearts. If the impression is not meant to contain a sting, it only amounts to the platitude that the *Nonconformist* actually endorses arguments used in support of the principles it advocates by a writer with whom on other questions it has no sympathy.

"But you give point to your criticism by appealing to the object you suppose Mr. Morley to have in view. Mr. Morley's object is, you say, 'the clearing away of what he regards as the religious rubbish in education'; [but the argument of Mr. Morley's paper is (and the approval by Dissenters of Mr. Morley's paper is your grave charge against them), that the teaching of religion should be taken out of incompetent hands, and that those who believe in religion should come and teach it, only at proper hours and their own charge.

"Is the 'object' of those who would give every opportunity for religious instruction for those who desire it for their children, only at their own charge, and not at the charge of the State, adequately or justly described as the 'clearing away' of religious rubbish?"

"Can you not imagine an extreme Secularist having for his 'object' the giving fair play to all the natural activities of our being, confident that whatsoever is best in man will finally assert itself? And can you not imagine a belief in Christianity sufficiently intense to justify a Nonconformist in trusting the future of Christianity to the free life of the nation itself?—I am, Sir, &c.

"HENRY W. CROSSKEY.

"Birmingham, September 23."

"[Mr. Crosskey seems very anxious to suppose that we meant to add a 'sting' to a complaint,

which, if he would read carefully, was expressed with the most careful respect for the religious aims of the Nonconformists. 'The Nonconformist,' we said, 'appears heartily to advocate an alliance between those who are attacking the Establishment in the interests of religion, and those who are attacking it in the interests of scepticism.' No admission surely could be clearer, of what we never for a moment doubted, that Mr. Miall and his colleagues are acting most sincerely, as they believe, in the interests of religion. What we thought and think 'captious' is that community of purpose as to the means should be so much more uniting than community of purpose as to the end, that the Nonconformists do not fear Mr. John Morley, even though *donna ferentem*, so much as they fear the friends of unsectarian religion. Mr. Crosskey is sadly mistaken in supposing that the Ultramontanes approve our views on education. On the contrary, they rejected with contumely the Irish University Bill which we fought for, and regard our desire for untrammelled but unsectarian teachers in schools, as a mild form of godlessness.—Ed. *Spectator*.]"

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

(By Mr. F. HARRISON, in the *Fortnightly Review*.)

The only course now left to make the Liberal party an intelligible unit, is to announce that it will add no jot or tittle to the theological character of the State, or to any of the State dealings. The one chance for it in the midst of the growing violence of religious passion, is to maintain inflexible neutrality, and to keep the temporal power free from the spiritual. Whilst every Liberal Government in Europe is struggling against the growing pretensions of sacerdotalism, whilst every tyranny in Europe is cementing new sacerdotal alliances, whilst the world is dividing itself into two camps with secular progress in one and clerical reaction in the other, it seems incredible that the Liberal Government of England, a Government elected to disestablish a State-Church, should be the one Liberal Government in Europe which is deliberately inviting clericalism to political activity, and appealing to sectarian zeal as an engine of national progress. The policy of the last five years has increased fourfold the influence of the sects on Parliaments and politics, and nine-tenths of that influence will permanently swell the Conservative forces. This monstrous hybrid, this sectarian liberalism, must soon perish, abandoned by both the powers it seeks to unite. There is no existing country indeed in which its course is much shorter than in England. There are countries where the forces are clearly divided, where Catholicism and Rationalism, or Catholicism and Protestantism are almost the exclusive elements. In such a country it is conceivable that a desperate politician may deliberately choose the alliance of one, and cynically profess, as the French Right now do, to govern by an army of clerical police. But not to say that all our English traditions revolt against the breath of such a course, our English sects are so numerous, so jealous, so balanced, so mutinous, that for the State to parley with any one of them is to arouse the antipathies of a dozen. Hence that "religious captiousness," which makes the clerical Tadpoles so unhappy. The Church of England is, politically and socially, the strongest of our sects, and the political blunders or the artifices of recent years have given it a temporal control of Parliamentary elections. But to trust to Anglican Tadpoles and Tapers, to rely on the clerical vote as a solid political force, to buy the Anglican vote or the Catholic vote by the promise of State endowments, is a policy as utterly suicidal and short-lived, as the wretched trafficking with the priests by the last French Empire. Can any one suppose for a moment that the Anglican Church or any Church is long destined to enjoy political ascendancy, or that the national destinies of England are to be long hounded in clerical committee-rooms and parish schoolrooms? Can anyone suppose but that, when this Church manipulation of politics has effectually broken up the Liberal party by depriving it of its *raison d'être*, and by supplying raw material for Conservatism, this party will necessarily tend to form itself anew, and that one of the first objects of its new life will be the suppression of that Establishment whose intrusion into politics has been the cause of its disruption?

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

It seems to be very commonly taken for granted in England that the recalcitrant Prussian bishops have on their sides the almost unanimous support of their flocks in the defiance of the new laws and the absolute devotion of the whole of their clergy. But this is by no means the case, judging from the crucial instance of the archbishopric of Posen. Here, in Monsignor Ledochowski's own cathedral chapter, of seven canons two have refused to sign the address encouraging him to persevere in facing the self-made afflictions which are to be his lot in the way of pecuniary penalties. A similar attempt to obtain a universal demonstration from the parish priests of the archdiocese has failed signally. Not more than half of those who were invited to declare their determination to ignore the law have responded to the circular. From these and such other indications as the address to the Minister of the Liberal Catholics of Silesia, headed by the Duke of Ratibor, there is reason to conclude that in this

country we hear almost solely the party which is at once the most numerous and the most noisy. The severe process of exacting a penalty of 200 thalers for the first offence of instituting a priest to a cure without the consent of the provincial authorities has just been begun against the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, and it is further announced that his brethren of Posen and Fulda will be fined not only for all illegal appointments to cures, but, if it prove necessary, also for neglect to fill up vacant cures in the legal way. At Breslau the prelate has to face a special dilemma; for, having chosen to excommunicate the one member of his chapter who differed with him on the Vatican decree, he has been warned officially that no act of the chapter will have legal force in the absence of the excommunicated canon, that the succession to his own office, for instance, were it to be vacant, could not be filled up without the signature of the excommunicated person. The children at Posen who were absent from school lately in order to attend some ceremonies in which their archbishop was the chief actor have been punished; and to the complaint of the *Germania* that it is barbarous to punish children for obeying their parents, the Government officials answer that this is just the way in which to get at parents who choose this cheap method of manifesting their sympathy for the rebellious prelate. In Bavaria much excitement has been caused by a report spread by the Ultramontanes that the society known as the school sisters was to follow the Jesuits into exile; and the Government have even found it necessary to issue notice that the new laws have no such application. The bishops of that kingdom have had their threatened meeting at Eichstadt, the seat of the patron saint of Bavaria, and have separated, resolved, it is said, to throw all their influence into the coming elections against the Protestant forces of the Empire. From the Rhine we hear distinctly of what looks like a reaction against Ultramontane pretensions. Addresses are being largely signed in the dioceses of Trèves and Cologne, pointing out to the bishops the evil consequences which must ensue from their illegally appointing priests, all whose sacred offices, including that of marriage, will be unrecognized by the State. In Rhenish Prussia the conflict between the two parties has lately taken the new form of attack and defence of the proclamation of the county administration of Düsseldorf, in which Catholic processions are prohibited from interfering with the free traffic of the streets. Düsseldorf is the headquarters of Ultramontanism in the province, and the stroke seems a bold one. But that it was not unprovoked, may be judged from the details in the Protestant papers of riotous attacks made during the late Corpus Christi processions on persons who ventured to cross the line without saluting. At Steele, near the city, a lady's carriage was wrecked and destroyed for thus offending the susceptibilities of the worshippers; while at Ruhort two grooms in charge of horses were assaulted and severely beaten by the staves of the pilgrims present, who were naturally shocked at the want of reverence shown by these heretics in stopping their line of march—which occupied four streets of the town. Meanwhile the Old Catholics go on steadily and quietly with their work of organisation, and the constitution prepared for the body in Germany by the committee appointed at the Cologne Congress has been published. Its chief provisions, besides those for the free election of pastors, refer to the complete subordination of the new "Old Church" to the authority of the State. From Switzerland the most remarkable point of interest in the religious news of the last three weeks is the unexpected triumph of the Liberals in the strongly Catholic canton of St. Gall, where by two decisive votes of the Legislature the priests have been first forbidden to attend the annual Mehrerau festival to be held under the management of the Jesuits in the Tyrol, and in the next place have had the custody of the public graveyards taken from them and transferred to the authorities of the parish. Closing our survey, we have to remark on the affairs of Fulda, that the clerical school has not only been closed tranquilly, but that most of the pupils have been transferred to ordinary high schools there, or, in other terms, without any remonstrance on the part of the parents; who apparently have no idea of following the advice of their bishop, who would have had them keep their sons without education "until happier times shall come for the Church." Both sides seem as determined as ever, but the Ultramontanes have nowhere made any way, and in the west of Germany and Switzerland are decidedly losing ground. Another important decision has just been made against them by the Supreme Court of Berlin, declaring that priests who strip themselves of their vestments to make speeches against the Government in their parishes, as some have lately been doing, will be held as guilty as if their seditious harangues came from the pulpit during service.

The Chief President of the province of Posen, acting upon instructions received from the Minister of Public Worship, has ordered that the police authorities of the province shall seize and deliver to the Government the church register and ecclesiastical seal in all parts where priests may be appointed in contravention with the new ecclesiastical laws. The Government will, in such cases, issue upon demand to those interested, the respective certificates from the church register.

The *East German Gazette* states that steps have

been taken by the Government to stop the State salary of the Archbishop Ledochowski.

A special telegram to the *Morning Post* says that the German Government, having officially recognised the Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, will allow him a salary out of the public purse. It is unlikely, though not impossible, that the payment will be made out of the "dispositions fund" at the disposal of Government, since the Crown prefers a vote sanctioned by the representatives of the people. A special charge will, therefore, presumably, be made for the purpose in the estimates to be laid before the Diet in November.

POPE GREGORY THE GREAT AND THE PAPACY.

By way of reply to the inquiry of a correspondent in our last number as to the authenticity of a quotation from Gregory's writings, another correspondent favours us the following extract from Baur's Church History:—

In the consciousness of his apostolic dignity he (Gregory) not only tried to secure the independence of his position in relation to the Emperor of the East, while acknowledging the extent of his dependence upon him, but against the Patriarch of Constantinople, he defended the primacy of Peter. In the title of Universal Bishop, which the patriarch, John Jegenator assumed at the Synod of Constantinople in 1587, he saw so great an offence that he compared the assumption of a name, by which one man endeavoured to exalt himself above all bishops, with the arrogance of him, who, desiring in his pride to be equal to God, had lost the grace of the likeness granted unto him. To avoid this offence, he counselled the Patriarch who thus exalted himself, to be humble, as priests should be more than all others. Even Peter, the first of the Apostles, was only a member of the Holy Catholic Church. No saint had ever placed himself above the members of the Church by assuming such a name. Even the only begotten Son of God, who called himself meek and lowly in heart, had taken the form of our weakness, and had borne disgrace and suffering, so that a humble Deity might lead men not to be proud. How could bishops, then, who had received all their glory from the humility of a Saviour, imitate the pride of his enemies!

Sincere as Gregory may have been in these expressions of humility, the real motive in the background of his own consciousness, was the thought that he could not take the title which he condemned the patriarch for assuming without placing himself on the same level with him. If, as the old tradition asserts, he assumed, in contrast to the arrogance of the patriarch, the title of *Servus Servorum Dei* (the servant of the servants of God)—as the Popes henceforth styled themselves, this only proves that in their apostolic self-consciousness, they made humility itself serve as the foundation of their primacy. (F. C. Baur, "History of the Christian Church," Vol. II., pp. 251, 252. Second Edition.)

The Rev. H. C. Leonard, of Bognor, writes:—"Your correspondent may rely on the correctness of the quotation from Gregory's letter to the Emperor Maurice. In an earlier letter to the same emperor he also says, 'far from Christians be this blasphemous name!' The reason for this wrath must partly be found in the fact that the Bishop of Constantinople had assumed the objectionable title. The Council of Chalcedon had previously offered the title of Universal Bishop to the bishops of Rome, but, says Gregory, 'none of them either assumed or consented to use it.' His successor, Boniface III., was less scrupulous, and, at his request, the Emperor Phocas conferred the title upon him and his successors, and, at the same time, deprived his rival at Constantinople of the coveted honour. 'I am unable to say whether it is used by Pius IX. It may, I think, fairly be replied by Catholics that the humility, real or assumed, of one of the bishops of Rome, could not put aside the act of a general council, and that the designation of a pontiff is hardly one of those matters of religion with which Infallibility has to do. It may be added that Gregory did not scruple to claim universal authority though he objected to the titular assumption of it.'

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPATE.—The *Scotsman* says that the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Douglas has withdrawn from the candidature for the bishopric of Argyll and the Isles, on the ground that a bishop ought to be chosen of the whole and not of part of a diocese.

MORE PILGRIMAGES.—It is proposed to have three more (local) English Roman Catholic pilgrimages—one to St. Swithin's shrine in Winchester; another to the shrine of St. Thomas in Canterbury; and a third to the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. It is proposed to have these pilgrimages organised "in honour of the Sacred Heart, and of the agony in the Garden of Olives."

THE CASE OF DR. WALLACE.—The Established Presbytery of Edinburgh met in private on Wednesday, when the answers of the Rev. Dr. Wallace to the charges of heresy were read, after which a day was appointed for taking the same into consideration. It is understood that the answers of Dr. Wallace are substantially a flat denial of the statements made as to the character and tendency of his preaching.

CHURCH AND STATE IN AUSTRIA.—Of the bills concerning religious questions which are to be submitted to the Reichsrath three are already drawn up. The first relates to the reorganisation of the laws respecting theological studies, and renders it obligatory upon students of theology at the gymnasia to visit the Universities regularly, and consequently to pass the examinations. The second bill refers to a settlement of the question of advowsons and more immediately the transfer of advow-

sons to the Government—i.e., the right of proposing and appointing priests. The third bill has reference to a State supervision of the management of property belonging to the bishoprics.

THE EARL OF CATHCART, who is not on comfortable relations with the incumbent of Thornton in consequence of Ritualist innovations, says in a letter to the *Leeds Mercury*:—"It occurs to me that if bishops and clergy fight on morally untenable ground for unnecessary innovations, they may do more for Protestant Nonconformity in one day than they can undo by preaching all the years and days of their lives."

THE IRISH CHURCH DIOCESAN SYNODS now meeting are passing resolutions almost in identical terms in favour of a continued revision of the Prayer-book until the General Synod shall have completed the work in hand. Two societies now exist in Ireland (lately formed) to push on revision—the Lay and Clerical Union, which is more moderate; and the Protestant Church Defence, which is extreme in opinion. It is understood that large contributions have been received from England by both societies.

GEORGE HERBERT AND COWPER.—The Dean of Westminster having issued a circular proposing to place a memorial window in the Chapel of Westminster Abbey, where William Wordsworth's monument stands, in memory of George Herbert and William Cowper, who were educated in Westminster School, a copy found its way to America, and came into the possession of the proprietor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, Mr. G. W. Childs, who has communicated with the dean, asking to be permitted to bear the entire cost of the memorial, and his offer has been accepted.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND CATHOLIC CHILDREN.—Replying to Archbishop Manning's application to have the Roman Catholic children at the union schools removed to institutions under the control of their own church, the city of London guardians state that they have come to the determination "that it is more in the interest of their constituents and the children committed to their charge that the children should not be removed from the union schools, but that permission should be given to the ministers of their religion to attend there and instruct them, and they believe that if the local Government board are satisfied that this view, honestly arrived at, is honestly carried out, they will not compel the removal of the children."

RITUALISM AT SMETHWICK.—Last week a deputation waited upon the Bishop of Lichfield, to present a memorial, extensively signed by long-standing members of the congregation at St. Matthew's Church, Smethwick, complaining of Ritualistic practices which had been introduced into the services at the church, contrary to their wishes, by the Rev. Herbert Gardner, vicar. The greater portion of the things complained of had not been declared illegal, and the bishop counselled a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance. The practice of elevating the cup at the communion before presenting it to each communicant, which had been adopted by the curate, was promised by Mr. Gardner to be discontinued. Mr. Gardner had been in the habit of standing in front of the communion table, and with his back to the people, while saying several prayers in the communion service, other than the prayer of consecration, and his lordship advised him to discontinue the practice. Mr. Gardner, however, declining to take advice, was rebuked by his lordship, who called upon him, as a matter of canonical obedience, to read the prayers in question from the north end of the table, according to the universal usage in the diocese.

PROFESSOR SULLIVAN AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—A Dublin telegram to the *Manchester Examiner* says:—"It is stated on very good authority that not only the recent appointment of Professor Sullivan, of the Catholic University, to the presidency of the Queen's College, Cork, has been without the concurrence of Cardinal Cullen, but that Professor Sullivan's acceptance of the post has given serious displeasure to the cardinal as well as to the professor's late colleagues. The *Daily News* also says:—"We believe, however, that the selection of Professor Sullivan is not recognised by Cardinal Cullen and the bishops of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland as in any sense a victory. So far from regarding it as a concession they have treated it as a defeat. The appointment has been the subject of a good deal of discussion; and if we are not mistaken the influences in the Government which are supposed to be in favour of concessions to Ultramontane claims have been strongly opposed to it. On the other hand, some of those whose views most closely coincided with our own in the discussions on the late Irish University Bill are known to have urged Mr. Sullivan's name very strongly on the Government. The nomination is, in fact, made in pursuance of recommendations which have come not from the Ultramontane side, but from those who have most persistently opposed every concession to clerical claims. Mr. Sullivan's appointment, therefore, represents the secession to the side of mixed education of one of the ablest and most moderate of the advocates of that exclusive teaching which he and all who are not blinded by Ultramontane prejudice now see to be impossible of attainment."

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON RITUALISM.—The Bishop of Manchester preached on Sunday morning in the Bolton Parish Church, and in the course of his sermon his lordship said that some people held the opinion that the Church of England was breaking up, but to his mind it had hardly

ever been so strong. He admitted that there were divisions in the Church which were much to be deplored, but they were not nearly so numerous or so serious as they were sometimes represented to be. There were some people who were terribly frightened at the growth of what was called Ritualism. He had as little love for a superstitious ritual as any man, and in that diocese, for instance, the places where the ritual was beyond that which the Church allowed might be reckoned upon one's fingers. The other day a petition, by no means a wise one, was presented to the Convocation of Canterbury praying for the restoration of certain things. The petition was signed by 483 clergymen; but many of these had since written to the newspapers saying that they did not know what they were signing. Putting the number who signed the petition at even 500, this was only 2½ per cent. of the 20,000 clergymen of the Church of England; and to say that this percentage represented the great mass of the clergy was simply extravagant nonsense. The body of the clergy were sober-minded, moderate men, doing their work in their several parishes with a great amount of zeal and earnestness, and enjoying the esteem and love of their parishioners; and this being the case, people need not despair of the Church. In the evening the bishop preached in Christ Church, Bradford-cum-Beswick, and spoke at a considerable length of the necessity for religious education in elementary schools.

Religious and Denominational News.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the auxiliary to this society was held at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester (Rev. J. P. Mursell's) on Monday, Sept. 22; Richard Harris, Esq., in the chair. After a short address from the Chairman, the Rev. J. L. Whitley, the secretary of the local auxiliary, read the report, and Mr. Paul, the treasurer, read the financial statement, from which it appeared that out of some 483½, 385½ had been raised in the town of Leicester alone. The Rev. A. Mackennal, in the course of an address, referred with regret to the falling off in subscription, though the town was in a most flourishing condition.

The Rev. Dr. Underhill said he was very glad to visit Leicester, because he almost regarded it as the great seat of their mission. They looked upon their Leicester friends as always ready to sustain the hands of the committee, and to assist to the utmost in promoting the objects for which the society was formed. He considered that after all there was no real diminution in the amount forwarded to the parent society from the town, inasmuch as of the total transmitted, including subscriptions, by far the largest sum had been raised in the town itself; moreover, if they deducted the amounts collected and raised in Arnesby, it left about 30% as the but limited contribution of the county. Passing on to notice the general receipts of the society, the rev. gentleman explained that while the average rate of increase had been 500%, the amount of the excess last year was as much as 1,500%. The total raised was about 38,000%, but this was exclusive of the amounts raised by mission churches, which would bring up the grand total to no less than 60,000%. Turning to the manner in which this sum was expended, he pointed out that they had missions in China, India, Ceylon, Africa, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Jamaica, Norway, Brittany, Rome, and Hayti. They had 250 native pastors in all parts of the world, 276 native agents, and seven persons engaged in the work of tuition; so that they had altogether between 600 and 700 persons more or less sustained and supported by the funds of the institution. Of these some were engaged in the arduous work of translation, and some in education, but of the latter but few were solely so employed, secular education being subordinated to the cause of evangelisation. As for the native pastors they were gradually introduced in the various missionary fields as progress warranted, the European agents of the society being at the same time as gradually withdrawn, and removed to less evangelised spheres of labour. Then they had at present a large number of native pastors at work in Jamaica, where they had about one hundred churches, and everyone of these teachers had passed through the college at Old Calabar, and were doing good service in the cause of religion. The European pastors there had also done and were doing much, and the churches in that island were as free from fault as those in England. A large number of the missionaries were employed in evangelistic work, and they laboured in ways best suited to the country in which they toiled. In India they spoke on the streets, boats, on the wayside, or even in the temple of the idols themselves, and there was a general impression in that country that Christianity would yet prevail. He next mentioned the mission press, and said the literature of Bengal was indebted to their society, and the first paper in Singapore was issued by them. The press was instituted mainly for the diffusion of the Word of God, and the establishment in Calcutta had brought the society, 100,000%. The society was endeavouring to train many native brethren for the ministry. The college for this purpose in Jamaica had been in existence for about thirty years, and the governors had recently said it was the most flourishing and influential institution in the island. At the college there were generally nine or ten preparing to preach the Word of God,

and fifteen or sixteen training as schoolmasters. Much had been said about their missionary efforts being a failure, and every day brought proofs from Governments and great men that they were producing astonishing and satisfactory results. To show the progress of the work in India, he quoted from a blue book published by the Government, and said eight or nine pages were devoted to a description of the missionary work there. It stated that the missionary teaching was silently producing a revolution in the country, and that the Government could not but acknowledge the obligation they were under for the benevolent operations of the 600 missionaries in the country, whose blameless example and self-denying labours were infusing a new vigour into the stereotyped life of vast numbers of idolaters under British rule, and preparing them to be in every way better men, and better citizens of the great empire in which they lived. The rev. gentleman concluded with a few words respecting their labours in Rome, and said their one agent there was carrying on invaluable work. The great want of the society now was for labourers to go abroad, and he hoped some of their younger pastors would come forward and say, "Here am I, send me." (Applause.)

The Rev. C. B. Lewis, late of Calcutta, was the next speaker. He began by calling attention to the claims of the Zenana mission in India, pointing out that while twenty-five years ago the idea of entering the seclusion of the homes of the women would have been treated as impracticable, now the missionary cause was being carried on with the greatest efficiency, and the results which had followed were truly encouraging to those engaged in the work. He commended it to the sympathies and prayers of the ladies present. Another work in India had a peculiar interest, and that was the evangelisation of some aborigines dwelling in various parts of the Bengal Presidency. The success attained in this respect had been very great. The great discouragement, however, was that though the missionaries had been labouring in India for many years, the cases of conversion were comparatively few. The great cause of failure seemed to be the strong conviction among the natives that there was no moral responsibility, and that evil as well as good came from God—in plain ordinary language that God was the author of sin. This belief was to be found everywhere in that land, and at every time.

A collection having been made on behalf of the society, a vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman for his services, and briefly acknowledged. The benediction was shortly afterwards pronounced, and the meeting terminated.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

On Friday the session of 1873-4 was opened at the College, Finchley New-road, in the usual manner. After tea and coffee had been served in one of the lecture-rooms, the company assembled in the library to hear the introductory lecture, delivered by the Rev. A. Redford, M.A., LL.B., the new Professor of Systematic Theology. The chair was taken by the Principal, the Rev. Samuel Newth, M.A., who commenced the proceedings by giving out the hymn—

My gracious Lord, I own Thy right
To every service I can pay.

The singing over, prayer was offered up by the Rev. Samuel McAll, of Hackney. The Principal then stated that at the end of last session ten students had completed their course; four of them had been accepted as missionaries to Madagascar, India, China, and Africa, another had gone to South Africa, and the remaining five had been settled in England. This year they had twenty-eight applications for admission; seventeen have been admitted, one or two have been recommended to wait, and one or two cases were still pending. They entered the new session with enlarged numbers, and he asked their prayers and the prayers of the churches on behalf of the institution.

The Rev. R. A. Redford began his lecture on Systematic Theology by stating that as it was the custom for the youngest lecturer to speak on such occasions, he did so, at the same time that he confessed his inexperience. In an intellectual and spiritual crisis such as that we have reached, the work of a teacher of theology demands the utmost thought. The theologian hears so many discordant voices, that he feels inclined to adopt an apologetic tone. He had recently listened to a clever lecture delivered before fifteen hundred people, in which it was at once taken for granted that the theologian's occupation was gone. It was much the same in the religious world—logic was supposed to be inconsistent with light. In the days of the schoolmen the fathers of science were suspected. In our time the tables are turned, and the time-honoured ideas of the schools are to be sent out of existence altogether in the name of progress and humanity. The conflict of parties is unfavourable to calm study—decided statements of doctrine seem rash—and the flippant speaker secures a willing audience. The sympathies of the age are morbidly sensitive. We are more ready to say *Ecce Homo* than *Ecce Deus*. We consider all questions from the human side. In our men of science there is a materialistic spirit unfavourable to theology. The *cui bono* argument is pressed. We are asked what advance has theology made in the last three centuries. We must bear all this. It is a healthy discipline; but we have this consolation—people who throw stones at us live in glass houses themselves, and the odium *scientificum* is quite as bad as the odium *theologicum*.

History, too, is said to be against us, and the cumbrousness of theological learning. Far removed from the world's highway, we are told, Let the theologians drivel to themselves. There is a taint of positiveness in science. No wonder theology is unwelcome, when we are told we can know nothing but phenomena. Our theology rests on institutions greater than human language. Still more offensive is systematic theology. It is, we are told, a distortion of the truth—a Frankenstein. It draws down doctrines from the clouds to give them a human form. Isaac Taylor writes:—"Systems of theology are made up of propositions which, if I follow logically, lead me into darkness." Bishop Hampden makes a distinction between the verities of Scripture and the doctrines of the schools. Dr. Stoughton's lecture was ungenial in its tone to dogmatic theology. According to Henry Ward Beecher, the theologian works with abstractions, the preacher with living realities. There is more or less of truth in all such charges. We may regard theology scientifically. As a study it may be pursued on strictly philosophical principles, or our object may be the defence of a creed, and then it is historical. Theology, especially as regards creeds, the lecturer admitted had been abused; but the fault was in the theologians. It was unfair, too, he contended, to compare the theologian with the preacher, as Henry Ward Beecher had done. Again Mr. Redford contended, in reply to the charge sometimes made against systematic theology—that it injured the truth—that it was to be doubted whether progress in science was possible apart from system. Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Melancthon, and Calvin, all enlarged the scope of theological science. Revelation, it is said, is unscientific. A statement to that effect was read from Isaac Taylor—who says that to aim at systematic theology fixes our religious thought and stifles religious inquiry. Of course, said the lecturer, we might defend the doctrine of the Atonement in New Testament language; but that is no reason why we should not consider it in its scientific relationship to other truths. Dr. Hampden gave a list of what he calls simple facts as opposed to doctrine; but, said Mr. Redford, he opens a wide ground. Some might say it was a theory to call them facts. The principle of free inquiry, it was contended, was quite consistent with systematic theology. If God reveals Himself, we cannot help philosophising on the Bible. The New Testament itself deals with some of the profoundest philosophical ideas and in language which cannot be called popular—even in our Lord's discourses we find theological terms. Paul especially was a theologian, as was apparent from the seventh and eighth chapters of Romans; nor could we understand the sublime fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians without some acquaintance with the Apostle's theological standpoint. It was the same with the gospel of John. Criticism was useless without a system. The systematic theologians had been the cause of our making the greatest advances. As illustrations, we were referred to Martin Luther and Calvin. Assuredly scholastic philosophy prepared the way for them. It was a bad sign when theology was treated with disrespect. In our time there was a large class who believed in doubt, and who saw in it more faith than in half the creeds; but he hoped we were getting beyond such crude dogmas. Why should we assume our theology to be dead? We pray for a revival of religion. We pray for more earnest thought, for the baptism of the Holy Ghost. May we not look for it in a revival of our theology? We must take a more courageous stand and proclaim boldly that the highest theology is the highest philosophy. The lecturer concluded amidst great applause.

Principal Newth then said that on such occasions they were glad to have with them representatives of other colleges. He would call upon the Rev. John Graham, of New South Wales, to move a resolution.

The Rev. John Graham said he was called upon quite unexpectedly. Some of his happiest hours in London were in connection with New College. He missed old friends, one was Dr. Halley, another was Professor Godwin. He (Mr. Graham) had been in the habit of dropping in occasionally into Mr. Godwin's class, and listening to the exegetical lectures, and he never heard anything that did him more good. He rejoiced in the highly orthodox character of the lecture they had heard that night. He was sure their friend would not crush the text to make it square with system, and referred to botany as an illustration of the advantages of systematising. And that reminded him that he had come from Botany Bay. He had been very happy out there. They were trying to do the work of Christ out there as at home. They had flourishing churches, and very handsome places of worship, and the people were as alive to the interests of religion as in the mother country. They were now trying to get up a college. He had been made a tutor, and he had been attempting to train young men for the ministry for nine years. He had a good coadjutor, and twelve or fourteen of the students who had left to preach were inferior to none with whom he had come in contact, and had taken very high degrees; they had now seven under their care, and two more had been added since he had left. He looked around him and saw a magnificent library. In their college, which was originally a gentleman's house, they had a library of five volumes. They wanted books. The council had given him fifty pounds to buy books with, and had sent him to this country to appeal to the liberality

of the churches in this matter. He was glad to find young men coming forward to study for the Christian ministry. We lived in a crisis. Never were colleges more needed than now. He was astonished at the signs of retrogression which met his eye on his return to this country—especially as regards Roman Catholic ideas and phraseology. There was work for the students and professors to do. He was happy to be there and to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Redford for his profound enlightened and admirable lecture.

In seconding the proposition, Dr. Chalmers, of the Presbyterian College, Queen-square, contended that the objections made to systematic theology were made by those who knew nothing about it, and expressed his astonishment at the paucity of Universities here as compared with Scotland and Germany. The proceedings then terminated in the usual manner.

The Rev. W. B. Macwilliam, late of Ancoats, has accepted a call to the ministry of Albion Chapel, Nottingham.

The *New York Evangelist*, of the 11th ult., announced the arrival in the United States of the Rev. Newman Hall, and stated that the rev. gentleman "contemplates an extensive lecturing tour."

The Rev. T. J. Forsyth, late of Manchester, has received a public recognition as minister of the church at Lisburn, Ireland. The Rev. John White delivered the address to the pastor; several other ministers took part in the services.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—The members of the Congregational Church, Wellingborough, presented the Rev. W. Courtall, on his leaving them for his new sphere at Wellington, Somerset, with a gift of 80*l.* 12*s.* as a mark of their respect and esteem.

LEINTWARDINE, HEREFORDSHIRE.—The Congregational Chapel here, opened in May, 1870, has been freed from debt. An effort to raise 120*l.* was commenced at the anniversary services in June last. All responsibilities were paid off on the 6th Sept.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal session of the Congregational Union will be held at Ipswich, commencing on Monday, Oct. 13, under the presidency of the Rev. Eustace Conder, of Leeds. The programme embraces several sectional meetings, and public meetings in several of the adjoining towns. At the public meeting in the Public-Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 14, for the exposition and enforcement of Free Church principles, Mr. Miall, M.P., will preside. Other particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

BAPTISM OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN ROME.—The following telegram, dated "Rome, Sunday evening," appears in the *Daily Telegraph*:—"Today a most interesting ceremony was performed, the unusual character of which, as may well be imagined, attracted universal attention. The Rev. Father Paolo Grassi, the incumbent of the basilica Santa Maria Maggiore, made a public recantation of his former faith. He was then baptised by the Rev. James Wall, Baptist minister. Extraordinary excitement prevails in clerical circles, and the large audience which witnessed the proceedings was deeply impressed by the earnestness displayed by all concerned, as well as by the simplicity of the religious forms observed."

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The *Record* states that, through the liberality of W. C. Jones, Esq., of Warrington, a fund has been placed at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society for the employment of native agents in Africa, Palestine, India, and Mauritius. The fund is a thank-offering for the recovery of a son from illness. The fund produces an income of 1,200*l.* a year. The committee of the society have already appropriated a portion of the income by taking up two of the stations formerly belonging to Bishop Crowther's Bishopric Fund, and they have also secured the services of an able missionary agent for their mission to the Arabs in Ramouth Gilead. The portion appropriated for India will maintain some of the evangelists trained under Mr. French at the Lahore College, while the mixed character of the population of Mauritius, consisting of Chinese, natives of North and South India speaking Hindostani, and Malaysians, will afford employment for fresh native agency.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO THE REV. DR. ANDERSON, GLASGOW.—The congregation of John-street United Presbyterian Church have added another tribute of respect to the memory of their late pastor, Dr. William Anderson, by the erection of a tablet. The memorial, which is a very beautiful and handsome one, has been placed in the corridor of the church, and on the tablet is the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Anderson, LL.D., fifty-two years pastor of this church, born January 6, 1799, died September 15, 1872. A man of rare and consecrated genius, of profound and unpretending piety, warmth of heart, and simplicity of character, a faithful pastor, a powerful preacher of the Word, a true friend, a kind husband and father, an independent thinker, a fearless advocate of every just cause, and an eloquent denouncer of all unrighteousness. "Though dead, he yet speaketh." The memorial was erected at a cost of 100*l.*, a sum raised by the voluntary contributions of the members.

RETIREMENT OF THE REV. JOHN KELLY FROM THE MINISTRY.—The Rev. John Kelly, minister of the Crescent Independent Church, Liverpool, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation on Sunday evening. The spacious chapel was well filled with an attentive congregation. At the close of his sermon Mr. Kelly alluded to the circumstances under which they were gathered together.

The past forty-four years had been almost as a dream, and one of the consolations of the period was that, during his connection with them, there had been so little that could give either of them pain. During that time they had enjoyed a fair measure of the Divine blessing, and he had received from his congregation nothing but kindness and great forbearance. It was very gratifying to know that they were parting with mutual respect for each other, and he hoped these feelings would not undergo any change, for though he would be no longer their pastor, he would still remain with them as one of their congregation. The Rev. Mr. Blakney, of Leamington, has been appointed the successor of Mr. Kelly, and will commence his duties on the second Sunday in November.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided at a meeting of the Religious Tract Society at Gloucester, and testified to the benefits accruing from the society's operations, especially in producing such publications as the *Leisure Hour* and the *Sunday at Home*, the quiet persuasive Christian tone of which was above praise. He would gladly avoid any allusion to anything that might be supposed to have a tinge of a party character about it, but there were times when those who were in positions of difficulty—let them say difficulty first, and then add authority—found it really necessary there should be temperate but plain speaking on these subjects; and so he did not hesitate to say that because he recognised in the publications of this society and in the general tone of its teachings a distinct love of the Reformation; because he saw that the principles now seriously in danger were there temperately advocated, was the reason why he should—wishing to speak kindly and to think kindly of every one else in the world—not hesitate to say that that was an additional reason why he was present now, and why, as far as his powers went, he should always gladly support this society.

CROYDON.—On Tuesday evening last week, a meeting was held in Broad Green Congregational Church, to celebrate the extinction of the debt on the building. Mr. Balfour, secretary of the debt liquidation fund, reported that in February, 1871, when the present pastor, the Rev. T. Gillilan, entered on his work, the debt amounted to 1,325*l.*; that at the close of that year it was reduced to 1,250*l.*; that at the close of 1872 it was further reduced to 690*l.*; and that in August of the present year, a generous friend of the congregation having offered 400*l.* on condition that the remainder were subscribed at once, the kindly challenge was promptly taken up, and the debt extinguished. After devout thanksgiving to God had been offered up on behalf of the congregation by the Rev. W. Clarkson, congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. Dothie, of Selhurst-road; J. Whiting, of South Croydon; J. A. Spurgeon, of West Croydon; W. Jones, of Surbiton; A. Buzacott, of Peckham; and by Messrs. Dryland, Le-mare, Balfour, and Snow, as representing the church. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the singing of several anthems by the church choir, under the able leadership of Mr. Gray, the choirmaster. The meeting was altogether one of the most pleasant things of the sort which we have ever seen in Croydon. The church was well filled; and both speaking and singing was in full harmony with the auspicious occasion.

CLAPHAM.—On Wednesday evening, the 17th ult., a farewell meeting was held at Park-crescent Church, Clapham, on the occasion of the removal of the Rev. H. M. Gunn in consequence of ill-health. Marten Smith, Esq., one of the deacons of Grafton-square Church, Clapham, presided, and expressed the esteem and regret of many friends in the neighbourhood. Kind messages and letters were sent by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, the Rev. Aubrey Price, vicar of St. James's Church, by Dr. Macfarlane, and Dr. Thomas. A review of three years' progress in doubling both the church and the school was read by Mr. Drake, who then begged their late pastor to accept a massive time-piece from the congregation as a token of their gratitude and attachment. For this unexpected memorial of their affection Mr. Gunn expressed his cordial thanks, as well as for all their kindness; regretted the necessity of separation, from the place not agreeing with his health, and added his best wishes for the successor who had accepted their unanimous invitation. Addresses were given by the Rev. S. Eldridge, of Brixton; by the Rev. R. Ashton, late secretary of the Congregational Union, and a predecessor of Mr. Gunn at Warminster; and by Mr. Nicholls, one of the deacons of the Rev. B. Brown's church at Brixton, and formerly resident at Warminster. After the Revs. J. Shaw and W. Mather had spoken, the chairman brought the meeting to a close with some appropriate remarks on sympathy among sister churches.

WEYMOUTH.—The Earl of Shaftesbury laid the central stone of a new church at Weymouth on Friday. Addressing a large assemblage, he said he laid the foundation-stone of a church in the present day with more hesitation and misgiving than he should have done at a former time. Some forty years ago they had a certain amount of confidence that, although the preaching might be cold and fall short of the whole amount of Evangelical truth, there was no danger of audacious and full-blown heresy. Now they knew not what an hour might bring forth. A church in orthodoxy one day might soon be in heresy. It was necessary to preach to the full all the great doctrines of the Protestant faith. In a subsequent address to about a thousand working-men, Lord Shaftesbury remarked that

they had before them a field and career such as had never before existed in the history of this or any other country. A mighty opening up had been made for the working people. They knew the enormous increase of wages and the great reduction of labour. There was scarcely anything the working man had asked that had not been conceded to him. He must, in all friendship, ask the great masses of the working people on whom these benefits had been bestowed to what purposes would they be devoted, and what would be the prospective benefit of these great advantages and mighty acquisitions? Was it not a deplorable fact which affected the future improvement—he might almost say the very existence of our country—that, with very few exceptions, these mighty acquisitions of wealth, these reductions of labour, had been turned to no account but that of sensuality, indulgence, and enjoyment? Not one was turning his vacant hours to the improvement of his mind, to the means of increasing his wages for the benefit of himself and family. Having got those high wages with a diminution in the hours of labour, they should turn them to good account—to comfort, cleanliness, and decency; they should lay by for an evil day, lay up for their children, and do something to raise them in the social scale. He had no fear as to the advance of the working classes in their energy and acquisitions provided they turned their money to honest and beneficial use, that they gave their minds to study, to the elevation of their moral condition. The Gospel, and the Gospel alone, must be the basis of all education; without that there was no safety for any free people. Unless they gave to the heart of every citizen that power which arose alone from the knowledge and practical love of Christianity, they were giving him a power dangerous to himself and all around him. The future of England, he said, depended upon the present character of working men. If they were idle, insubordinate, drunken, prodigal, such would be the future of England, and then she must collapse. If they were sober, diligent, moral, and true—if they stood fast to the Bible, which made this nation what it was at present—he believed England would still stand foremost among the nations, and would yet be an example to all around her, which all would imitate and all would aspire, if possible, to surpass.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, PARIS.—This new and handsome building, capable of seating some 700 persons, and situated in the Rue de Lille, has just been opened for Divine worship, and an account of the services is given in the *Freeman*. The exact cost of the buildings, with their fittings and furniture, is expected to be nearly 9,000*l*. The land, which is freehold, has cost nearly 6,000*l*. more, but it has been paid for by the joint contributions from England and the United States, as explained in our former notice. It is intended that the rentals of the shops and apartments in the rear shall be applied, in the first place, to the payment of interest on the mortgage, and eventually to the mission work in France of the American Missionary Union. The opening services were attended by several English and American visitors. They commenced on Saturday evening, September 13th, with an earnest introductory prayer-meeting, conducted by the French brethren themselves. This was followed, on Sunday morning, by an English service, at which about sixty English and Americans, with a few of the French pastors and others, attended. After the introductory exercises, conducted by the Rev. J. F. Tyars, of Wisbeach, an excellent discourse was delivered by Dr. Underhill, chairman of the Baptist Union, and secretary of our Foreign Mission, from 1 Corinthians i. 24—"Christ, the power of God," and Pastor Dez gave a warm welcome to the visitors. In the afternoon of the same day there was a French service, and a very large congregation assembled. The chapel was crowded, the passages and stairs were filled, and chairs were placed in the aisles; it was calculated that nearly 800 persons were present. A considerable number of these were Protestants from all parts of Paris, but besides these were very many of their Catholic neighbours, attracted by curiosity. Pastor Lepoids delivered a very eloquent discourse in French from Ephesians ii. 19-21, "So then we are no longer strangers, &c." The following ministers and friends, amongst others, were observed to be present, and several of them took part in the service, viz., Dr. William Monod; Pastors Andru, Bersier, Borleau, Cadot, Cretin, Dez, Lemaire, Th. Monod, and Robineau; Dr. Underhill; the Revs. W. McAll, Pearce, and Tyars; Messrs. Constant and Olmstead, from the United States; Messrs. Dickenson, Lorkie, and Vignal, of Paris; and Messrs. James Benham, Henry J. Benham, and M. Wilkin, of London. Another French service was held the same evening, when a rather smaller congregation attended, and Pastor Robineau preached from Acts viii. 36, "See here is water, &c." On Monday afternoon an English meeting was held under the presidency of the Rev. T. Baron Hart, of the Congregational Church in the Rue Royale, who expressed his warm sympathy; and addresses were given by Dr. Underhill, the Rev. Mr. Pearce, Pastors Dez and Cadot, and Messrs. James Benham and Larkey. This was followed, the same evening by a most interesting French service, and the public baptism and reception of six new members to the church (three women and three men). Monsieur Cadot explained the nature of the ordinance, which was administered by Monsieur Lepoids, one of the pastors. Monsieur Boileau preached an animated sermon on the subject of Zaccheus, and Monsieur Lemaire invoked the Divine blessing on

the new members and the whole church. The final service on Tuesday evening was a mixed one—English and French—and was well attended, especially by the latter. Mr. James Benham presided, and addresses in English and French were delivered by the Revs. T. W. Handford, of Bloomsbury; T. Baron Hart, and Edward Hall Jackson; Pastors Andru, Borleau, and Dez; Messrs. Noel, nephew of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel; Martin, Wilkin, and the chairman.

Correspondence.

INTO WHOSE HANDS WILL CHURCH PROPERTY FALL?

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Two short articles in your issue of this week, headed respectively "Ritualism in Mr. Gladstone's Parish Church" and "Trafficking in Souls," suggest questions which must cause some anxiety to every one interested in the Liberation movement. In relation to Church property, the question "Whose is it?" is often made the heading of liberation lectures, and the answer given is that it does not belong to the clergy nor to the Church as a body, but to the country. The question, "What does the Liberation Society want?" again is given as the subject of lectures, the substance of which goes to show that it does not want to rob the Church—that all property that has come into its possession since the Reformation will be given up to it, and still remain its property as a self-governed Church. But the question, "To what section of the Church will the property given up to it belong after it is disestablished?" is seldom noticed. And yet this is a question that very much concerns every Protestant. We are told that the High-Church clergy already form one-half of the whole clerical body, and that they are very fast increasing, so that they will soon be, if they are not already, a majority.

Now, if the Church were disestablished and made a self-governed Church, with a great part of the vast wealth which is now called Church property under its own control, is there not danger lest this wealth should all fall into the hands of the Ritualists, and in the end be carried over to Rome? The Irish Church, it is true, now that it is disestablished, is purifying itself from Romanism; but then the Irish Church never was so saturated with Romanism as the English is; the consequence is that it can secure very large majorities in its legislative assemblies. This is scarcely likely to be the case in the Church of England, especially if disestablishment is put off for a few years longer. How does the Premier view this question? He certainly sympathises with Ritualism! Is it not possible that he sees in disestablishment hope for its final triumph? He is not in favour of disestablishment at present; but may not his only reason for desiring to wait be a hope that waiting will give the Ritualists that majority which will secure to them the government of the disestablished Church? Whether Church property is thus to fall into the hands of the Ritualists must in part depend on the action of Nonconformists. Whilst it remains under the control of Parliament it is in a sense the nation's property, and every Dissenting voter has some measure of influence over it. And it seems to me that it is the duty of Dissenters to use this influence in securing Church property, if possible, for the interests of Protestantism. The Church of England as it exists is the church of the nation; it is therefore the church of the Dissenter as well as the church of its own communicants. And when we give up our rights over it, as we shall do by disestablishment, we ought to be careful to whom we give them up. I for one am not prepared to give them up without a struggle, that the Church may not be governed by an assembly of Ritualists.

I think the Act that disestablishes the Church ought either to impose some standard of faith upon it, or else throw every cathedral and Church, with all property attached to it, completely into the hands of the parishioners, so as to secure teachers whose views accorded with those of the majority. I see neither prudence nor virtue in giving up the nation's property into the hands of a small section of the nation—a section that holds a faith that tends to subject all freedom, and is abhorred by the great majority of the nation. But this fact that the Church's property is the nation's property is not insisted on as it ought to be. However, I do not profess to be very well informed on this subject, and should be much obliged if you would devote an article to it. Some of the questions suggested by my letter must force themselves upon everyone interested in the Liberation movement, and to answer them might win converts to it. Disestablishment in England with its Ritualism is likely to be followed by very different results from disestablishment in Ireland, and men who understand very little of the subject feel afraid of taking a leap in the dark—a leap which, if made with Mr. Gladstone as leader, and with the prosperity of Ritualism as its object, may cause far more bitterness and strife and regret than the Education Bill has done. If the outlines of a Disestablishment Bill were placed before the public, would not that throw light on the subject?

I am, Sir, yours truly,

W. MERCER

Pickering, Sept. 25, 1873.

P.S.—Perhaps to prevent misunderstanding I ought

to state that I am strongly in favour of disestablishment, and believe the struggle for it will not last many years longer. The question will not much longer be, shall it be done? but, how shall it be done? And this question begins to require a clearer and more definite answer.

CAMBRIDGE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The beggars at heaven's gate are enjoined to be importunate. They are, moreover, encouraged to be so by an appeal to the success which attends importunity on earth.

The success is undeniable, but then the importunity is a gift, if not a grace. There are persons who can tabulate a hundred reasons why the thing they are doing is of all earthly things that which ought to be done, and which all good men should aid.

Even when these are set forth we find that, like the seductive tales in the domestic journals, they are to be "continued in our next." But there are other persons who, having no such power; are forced to leave the cause they have espoused to speak for itself, or to be advocated by those who are able to see its importance from our independent standpoint.

We have every reason to be grateful to you and the other leaders of our press for the manner in which the claims of the new Congregational church at Cambridge were laid before the public; but somehow the response has not been so general or so free as might have been anticipated. It may be that the current of beneficence has been from time to time diverted or absorbed by the gusty attacks and fervid appeals which are brought to bear upon it. It is certain that the stream hitherto has been slow and intermittent, and sometimes as dry as a summer brook.

However, we do not despair. A good cause may have to wait, but it will not be allowed to fall. Besides, it may be better that people should give to a movement on its merits rather than have their money extracted by the social thumbscrews of friendly obligations or the hydraulic pressure of a deputation's tears. It may even be better that they should give with the tardiness of deliberation, rather than be wheedled out of their money by bright glances and miraculous slippers.

Some of our best subscriptions have come entirely unasked, and are all the more valuable on that account. Such gifts bring a blessing with them, and leave a double blessing behind.

We have been urged to erect a building worthy to represent in Cambridge a division of the Church which bears no unimportant part in the national life.

We have done so, trusting to the generous aid of our brethren throughout the country, and I cannot believe that the trust will, in the end, prove ill-founded. As, however, the building is rapidly approaching completion, and we have still some 3,000*l*. to raise, I must beg to be allowed to put in a reminder for that class of intelligent and well-to-do Congregationalists, on whom our hopes are built.

Let me add that subscriptions will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged by the treasurer, Mr. Wm. Bond, Brookside, or by myself.

I remain, yours very sincerely,

MATTHEW ROBERTSON.

Cambridge, Sept. 30, 1873.

FATHER IGNATIUS AND HIS DUPES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—May I request the favour of your giving publicity to the following statement and letter? My son who has ever been the object of my tenderest solicitude, and to whom I have given a liberal education, with the view of fitting him for commercial pursuits, has unhappily become imbued with strong Ritualistic notions, wholly at variance with my own—also acquired habits of indolence and extravagance, and has recently at the age of eighteen and a-half years rejected one appointment after another in which I could greatly have advanced his interests.

A short time since, in direct opposition to my wish, he communicated with an individual styled Father Ignatius, desiring to enter his monastery, and it was intimated to me that the sum of forty pounds would be required for that purpose. I very naturally refused acquiescence, and my decision was made known by my son to Father Ignatius, and has elicited the following reply from him to my son.

I forbear to comment upon the same, merely adding that I shall not condescend to take any notice of it except through the press.

I enclose my card and address, and am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AN INDIGNANT FATHER.

Acton, Sept. 29, 1873.

(Copy of letter to H. K. W.)

Jesus + only

Pax.

1, Belmont-terrace, Scarborough, Sept. 26, 1873.

MY DEAR SON,—I am sorry to hear of your father's decision.

You say, that he says, that "he could not think of giving anything to such a place." He is not asked to. The 40*l*. is for you, his own son. And this is far less than he would have to pay to support you in the world, so that he would be saving money by having you in the monastery.

I hope, viewing the matter in this, the true light, he will change his mind as wise men often do (fools never),

and then for the glory of God, I shall be happy to give you a trial.

If it could be certified that your father was too poor to feed and clothe you, I would trust to God's goodness and take you nothing.

I am HERE, D.V., for one more week. In haste,
Yours affectionately in Jesus only,
IGNATIUS, O.S.B., Supr.

You must show your father this letter: and it is necessary that HE should write to me. Tell him to.

THE NOTTINGHAM CONFERENCES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In my letter of last week, describing the "Conferences at Nottingham," your printer represents me as saying, that at the Congregational Union meetings the Rev. Canon Morse preached a sermon to young men "breathing the broadest catholicity of spirit." The sentence should have run—that he preached a sermon specially addressed "to the Union."

Your readers will of course kindly understand that these are always "printer's errors," and that they never arise from any illegibility in the MS. of the writer!

Yours faithfully,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

PRODUCTIVE LABOUR IN PRISONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At the recent quarter sessions for Lancashire, held at Preston, much interest was expressed by the magistrates on the subject of productive labour in county and borough gaols. Little information on the question was, however, elicited on the occasion, and some statements made by one speaker were inaccurate as to the statistics quoted. I regret to say that neither the magistrates of Lancashire nor of any other country are likely to obtain the information they would wish in reference to this matter from the annual official reports of the inspectors of the county and borough gaols of Great Britain, which two blue-books are most disappointing by reason of their very crude and defective style of preparation. The late inspectors (Messrs. Perry and Voules) used to furnish much valuable information as to the amount, nature, and results of prison labour. The annual report of the Convict Prisons, mainly prepared by Major Du Cane, affords a favourable contrast to the County and Borough Gaol Report, and is replete with interesting statements of the productive labour of convicts, drawn up in an intelligent and suggestive manner. The various Irish prison statistics (by Dr. W. N. Hancock, Mr. Leutaigne, Hon. Mr. Bourke, Captain Barlow, and Mr. P. J. Murray) are also creditable to their compilers and satisfactory to their readers, as also are the general Criminal Statistics of England, issued annually by Mr. F. S. Leslie, of the Home Office, under the title of "Judicial Statistics." But the poor, bald reports of English gaols are a discredit to the Government.

Through the courtesy of many of the governors and officials of English prisons, I have just been furnished with a number of returns relative to prison labour, a few selections from which may probably interest your readers, and afford indications of the encouraging progress which is being made in some of our prisons in the way of utilising their inmates, who would otherwise be wholly chargeable to the public whom they have already injured by their crimes.

Owing to the mischievous prevalence of repeated short sentences on inveterate misdemeanants, more than half of the inmates of our county and borough gaols are confined for periods varying merely from three days to three or six months. Hence there is comparatively little opportunity of teaching trades to these; and the less so as the Prison Act of 1865 requires prisoners to be kept, for the first three months of their terms, at such penal occupations as the tread-wheel, shot-drill, crank, &c. Hence the governors are driven to a very undesirable resort to one special form of industry—mat-making (a trade of comparatively little use to the prisoner after leaving gaol, and the only craft seriously affected by prison competition), and it is the more creditable to so many of them that they manage to make the labour so productive as it is. Still more creditable are the public services of those governors who have elicited much profit from a variety of occupations preferable in their nature to mat-making.

It is, perhaps, not invidious to mention Salford (Manchester) Gaol first, with about 720 inmates, as occupying a leading position with regard to useful labour. Its present able governor, Captain Leggatt, is fully maintaining the reputation earned for this prison by his excellent predecessor, the late Captain Mitchell. He informs me that in the year ending May, 1873, the profit on the sale of goods (chiefly mats) made in the prison amounted to £4,645*l.* in actual cash receipts, and not merely reckoned, as in many other prisons, by valuations on paper. This is an average of 6*l.* 15*s.* per prisoner, which, with the additional estimated value of work done for the gaol, makes 8*l.* 5*s.* per head. The work is not exclusively mat-making, as linseys, tickings, shirts, calicoes, and slippers enter largely into the operations carried on. It is a noteworthy circumstance that recommitments are comparatively few here; less than 20 per cent. At Kirkdale Gaol (Liverpool) the earnings are less than one-third in proportion to those at Salford, whilst the recommitments are more than double. At Liverpool Borough Gaol the latter are about treble those of Salford, and the earnings about one-half.

Durham County Gaol, of which Captain Armstrong is governor, is notable for the variety as well as the value of its labour. A statement just forwarded from this gaol to the Howard Association shows that in the past year the prisoners (about 500) manufactured 7,450 yards of towelling, sheeting, canvas, and flannel, 4,300 coats, vests, drawers, skirts, &c., 72 tons of rope and oakum, 762 cork "fenders," and a large number of shoes and stockings. The cash received for goods was about 5,000*l.*

Wakefield (West Riding) Prison, under Captain Armitage, is a huge mat factory, with steam power. It also contains a splendid smithy, with many forges in full work. Here are nearly 1,200 prisoners. The mats are chiefly sold to foreign markets, and largely to the United States. The managers of this prison have the honour of having established, in immediate proximity to it, a temporary industrial home for discharged prisoners. This is, I believe, the only one in Great Britain thus connected with a prison. There is also a home for female discharged prisoners near by.

Devonport Gaol, under Mr. J. Edwards, is a small but most exemplary prison. As compared with the County Gaol at Exeter, with 350 prisoners, it has about 80. But whereas small gaols generally cost more in proportion, at Devonport the prisoners cost less than half of those at Exeter, and earn double. Sir J. H. Kennaway's recent parliamentary return (1873) shows that recommitments at Devonport are only 6 per cent., as compared with 33 per cent. at Exeter. But of course the areas of recommitments are so different that the comparison is hardly a fair one. Still, the proportion at Devonport is very favourable under any circumstances. The prisoners have built a large part of the prison, doing also the glazing, slating, gasfitting, &c., and in a very strong and solid manner. The inmates, many of whom are sailors, also earn upwards of 400*l.* a-year by washing (for ships of war). Lazy tramps in general give this prison a wide berth.

Bedford Gaol, although in an agricultural district, has, during the twenty years of Mr. R. C. Roberts's governorship, shown a result of about 8,000*l.* cash profit for prison labour, paid to the county treasurer. The present recommitments are thirty per cent. less than twenty years ago.

Coldbath Fields Prison, London, under Colonel Colville, furnishes a great variety of useful labour, about thirty-five different kinds of occupation being carried on in this large prison of 1,650 inmates. Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, baking, smithwork, brick-making, masonry, painting, &c., employ many hands here. The authorities have recently adopted the plan of giving the prisoners about five per cent. on the profits of their labour, and with decided advantage in several ways. The prisoners discharged from this gaol also receive more care and aid than at many other prisons.

Another metropolitan gaol, Holloway, under Mr. Weatherhead, is also a hive of industry. So is the large prison on Wandsworth Common, under Mr. R. Onslow.

At Preston Gaol (Lancashire), under Mr. J. C. King, each prisoner ten years ago carried on an average only 1*l.* 7*s.* per annum. In 1872 the amount rose to 5*l.* 14*s.* In that year the magistrates resolved to grant to the governor, in addition to his salary, 2*l.* per cent. of the net profits of prison labour, above 1,500*l.* per annum. In the next year the profit of each prisoner's work rose to 7*l.* 14*s.*

If space permitted, I might give interesting particulars of the labour of many other gaols, as York Castle (Captain Lowrie), where marble-working is a speciality; Birmingham (Mr. Meaden), where from 500*l.* to 800*l.* is earned by stone-breaking; Lancaster (Mr. Parry), where 230*l.* is got by gum-breaking; Dorchester (Mr. J. V. Laurence), where 184*l.* cash is received for grinding corn; Chester (Mr. J. B. Manning), with 270*l.* cash for preparing firewood; Gloucester (under Captain Wilson), where a small proportion of the prisoners' earnings is allotted for their own reward; Bristol (Captain Gardner), where the prisoners have built a chapel; and a number of other prisons possessing praiseworthy features, as those at Winchester, Taunton, Carlisle, Bodmin, Manchester City, Anglesea, Stafford, Hatford, Dover, Usk, Newcastle-on-Tyne, &c.

Such useful labours as the above may be rendered (by means of piece-work, or in any other way) as penal as the treadwheel, whilst more just to the taxpayer and more reformatory to the prisoner.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM TALLACK.

Howard Association, London, Sept. 27.

In the Vienna Exhibition is a collection of the Periodical Literature of North America, sent by Mr. Ernst Steiger, of New York. It consists of 6,000 specimen numbers which form 119 vols. Of these 24 vols. contain the periodicals of the State of New York, and 10 those of Pennsylvania. Mr. Steiger is preparing a catalogue of American newspapers, of which there are about 8,000.

"Woman in Sacred History," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, will shortly be issued.

It is announced that a Yedo publisher has brought out a "Life of Washington" in 44 volumes, printed in Japanese characters, and profusely illustrated. The Father of his Country is represented in the clothes of the present day, wears a moustache, carries a cane, and is accompanied by a Skye terrier.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The London School Board held their first meeting after the holidays, on Wednesday, Lord Lawrence presiding. It was resolved that the Education Department should be requested to fix the 27th of November as the day for the election of the new board. A report presented by the finance committee stated that as it had been found impossible during the recess to obtain any further advances from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the committee were compelled to borrow from the treasurers the amount of 60,000*l.* in two separate sums of 40,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* The total amount which the board owed to the treasurers was 80,000*l.*, but this sum would be refunded in a few days, as a mortgage had, with the authority of the board, been sealed within the last few days for an advance of 159,000*l.* The total liabilities of the board on account of sites and buildings were already, it was stated, between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.*, and these liabilities would be still further increased. The school management committee reported that they had under consideration the necessary arrangements in connection with the evening schools, and presented a scheme for their management, which they recommended for adoption. With some modifications this was done; and other business having been transacted, the board adjourned.

The Rev. J. A. Picton, M.A., has consented to stand for re-election at Hackney, on the condition that he is returned free of all expense to himself. His programme is secular, compulsory, and free education.

It is announced that Mr. Hugh Owen, one of the representatives for Finsbury, will not again offer himself, his time being much taken up with the affairs of the University of Wales.

A new school, which has been built by the London School Board, was opened yesterday in the Cottenham-road, Upper Holloway. The schools will accommodate 920 children—namely, 360 boys, 240 girls, and 320 infants. The site, which covers three-quarters of an acre, was purchased by the board for 500*l.*, and the total cost of the building, site included, has been 7,100*l.*

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD.—The general committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association met on Monday to complete arrangements for the coming school board contest, which will take place in November. There are fifteen seats at the board, and it will be remembered that at the first election, three years ago, the Liberal or League party ran fifteen candidates, but only six were returned, in consequence of the operation of the cumulative vote. The Liberal committee at their last meeting resolved to run only eight candidates, one of whom should be a lady. The Wesleyans have resolved to support a candidate of their own selection, who will give a general support to the Liberal candidate. The selection of those eight candidates occupied the whole of a long meeting. The platform adopted by the Liberal party at the last school board election was that of "Bible reading without note or comment," but this year no platform has been laid down, candidates being chosen on the ground of their known opinions and capabilities. The voting resulted in the selection of the six Liberal members of the present school board, viz.:—Mr. George Dixon, M.P., Mr. George Dawson, Rev. R. W. Dale, Rev. C. Vince, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. J. S. Wright. Two new candidates were selected, Mr. Jesse Collings, the hon. secretary of the league, and Miss Elizabeth Sturge, daughter of Mr. Charles Sturge, J.P., and a niece of the late Mr. Joseph Sturge. All the candidates selected are understood to be in favour of the separation of religious from secular teaching.

THE BIRMINGHAM RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY propose to ask the school board to permit voluntary religious teaching to be given every Tuesday and Friday morning, from eleven to noon, the society paying a rent for the rooms so used.

NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the executive committee, held at the offices, 17, Ann-street, Birmingham, September 25, 1873, Mr. Chamberlain presided. The resolution passed at the last meeting of the committee, suspending the action of the league at elections, was considered, and it was resolved:—"That, in the absence of distinct information as to the intention of the Government, the next annual meeting be held on October 23, for the transaction of formal business only, and that the officers' committee be authorised to call a general meeting of members at a later period, to decide upon the future policy of the League, if it is considered desirable."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL AT TAUNTON.

Mr. Henry James addressed his constituents at Taunton on Friday night, and met with a very cordial reception. His address was mainly a defence of the conduct of Mr. Gladstone's Government. The hon. and learned gentleman said nothing about the Ashantee war, and made no statement as to the intentions of ministers with regard to a dissolution or next session's programme. He insisted that the Tories, if they laid claim to office, were bound to produce a policy, as Mr. Gladstone did in 1868. He ridiculed the theory of a Tory reaction. What was the use (he asked) of a reaction which never reacted? None of the great

Liberal measures of the present Government would be repealed by the Tories if they came into power. Even the ballot had no more chance of being repealed than Magna Charta itself. Notwithstanding that Mr. Disraeli had made a sort of recantation—an admission that Toryism in its blind opposition to reform had unduly stayed the progress of the country—he believed that the errors of former days—errors of ignorance now admitted—formed the whole faith and creed of Toryism, and would do so in the future. From one measure let them learn all, and see how the admission of error was likely to bear fruit in the future.

During the last session of Parliament, Mr. Osborne Morgan had introduced, not for the first time, a bill called the Burials Bill. It was simply to allow Nonconformists to be buried in the churchyards of the parishes they inhabited. He then proposed many safeguards which one would have thought would have secured it the support of all reasonable Churchmen, as well as of Dissenters. Its general justice he thought he could best explain to them by an anecdote told him by an eminent Conservative politician. A gentleman from London in pursuit of property not his own had made a raid into a rural parish of Kent. He was a burglar, and while following his profession fell off a roof and was killed. His body was received at the churchyard porch, the beautiful service of our Church was read over him, and such blessing as priest could give was accorded him. The next day one who had lived in that village for fourscore years, who "his duty had in all things done," who was respected for his goodness and for his charity, was brought to the same churchyard, but he was refused the right to lie by the side of that burglar. He was only a Nonconformist; and yet the opposition to this bill was treated as a great opportunity to display Tory principles, Mr. Disraeli himself moving its rejection. He wondered whether that opposition would be regarded as an "exorcism springing from ignorance."

The truth was that the Tory party was like the Bourbon Princes—"they learnt nothing and they forgot nothing." Give it the prosperity, the long prosperity of which Mr. Disraeli had spoken, and they would have as many, perhaps more, exorcisms sapping the vitality of the State. He would admit that there had been some slight break in the Liberal ranks—

But the fact was that the Liberal party had had a time of great prosperity; they had had five years of office and power, and, beyond that, five years of energetic action, and it would have been strange indeed if every man had walked with equal pace beside his leader. The truth was that the country was becoming difficult to govern. As the democratic principle was acknowledged, there was an increasing sensitiveness to legislation, which day by day was creating greater trouble in the government of the country. If that were so, any Tory Government who obtained office would find how difficult a task they had undertaken. There were a great many persons who, if provisions rose in price, blamed the Government. He had heard of an old lady of that borough who, when asked whether she was coming to that meeting, said, "No, her colour now was blue, instead of yellow, for ever since the last election, when Barclay and James had been returned, coal had been going up—(laughter);—and as to butchers' meat, it was almost impossible to get it." (Roars of laughter.) There were peculiar reasons why differences should exist in the Liberal party. They claimed to be not only a party of action, but of thought. They differed because they would think and act for themselves, and would not accept the dictations of any party leadership. Referring to the Education Act, the hon. and learned gentleman said he asked for common forbearance on the greatest question which could affect this country. He had voted against the 25th Clause because a vast number of his constituents wished that clause to be repealed. He did not know what might be the views of the Ministry, but, speaking for himself, he contended that this should be a question of mutual forbearance, with one object—namely, education in some form or other. Perhaps it might be well to remember Lord Bacon's aphorism—"Men of the platform should think more of the men in the crowd." (Cheers.) He could understand the wisdom of compulsory education and of educating every child in some shape or form, but the time had not come when we could say that there should be no voluntary education, when all means of teaching should be closed except by the State and by secular means. We must take into consideration localities, time, and reasons, and the time had not yet come when we could take from men the power of doing good by the voluntary system. The hon. and learned gentleman, who was frequently cheered throughout his speech, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. H. C. Cornish then moved, and the Rev. J. Marsden, Independent minister, seconded, the following resolution:—

That the acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General under Mr. Gladstone's administration by Mr. Henry James, Q.C., M.P., meets with the cordial approbation of the electors of the borough of Taunton.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The next resolution was proposed by Mr. Myers Jacobs, and seconded by Mr. T. Hawkins:—

That this meeting heartily congratulates Mr. Henry James on his appointment, and pledges itself to use every legitimate effort to secure his re-election.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by Mr. Henry James, and, being duly seconded, was carried by acclamation. In the course of his remarks the hon. and learned gentleman expressed the opinion that the election would be over in a fortnight, and that he was sanguine as to the result.

Sir Alfred Slade has consented to be the Conservative opponent of the Solicitor-General. In addressing a meeting of his supporters on Monday, Sir Alfred sharply criticised the military policy of the Government, and complained of the abandon-

ment of the local taxation measures, local rating having increased five millions a year under Liberal rule, and counterbalanced the diminished general taxation. Mr. Gladstone was a fool to execute the Gold Coast Treaty, and committed a blunder and crime in drifting into the war. The hon. baronet protested that Mr. James had never been returned by the electors, and justified his contesting the seat on that ground. He condemned the hon. and learned gentleman's conduct in canvassing after supporting Mr. Leatham's clause of the Ballot Bill, and claimed that the successes under the ballot were rewards to the Conservatives for opposing the bill. Mr. James, as the slave of Gladstone, would be dangerous, and the tendency of Liberal legislation was to raise a race of atheists and devils by secular education, so as to rule them by the police. Though sobriety was a great virtue, yet the freedom of the people was more important for the country. He charged the Ministry with having abused expenditure on the army and navy, which would be better abolished if not kept to maintain the honour of the nation. The income-tax should not be raised at all during peace, and the Conservative Government would alter Schedule D, of which he was a deadly opponent. In the course of his published address the Conservative candidate says:—"If you return me to Parliament, I will uphold the absolute necessity of a religious education. I will maintain the principles of an Established Church and a national religion, I will stand by all vested interests, and will oppose the spoliation of any corporate body, class, or society."

The *Western Morning News* of Monday says the contest will undoubtedly be a close one. But Mr. James has two influences in his favour which have been told against Liberals in other constituencies. The Solicitor-General has not apparently to fear the defection either of the Nonconformists or of Liberal Churchmen. A Dissenting minister seconded his nomination on Friday night, and "religious education" has not been raised in the borough. Moreover, Mr. James counts on the support of both the temperance party and the publicans. The former are pacified by his personal declaration, and the latter are kept in order by allegiance to his colleague, Mr. Barclay, who is using all his great influence with the liquor interest in Mr. James's favour.

BATH.—The election campaign is being quietly but energetically carried on by all parties. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Hayter spend several hours daily in canvassing. The Conservatives are very confident, and the Liberals hopeful. Mr. Thompson does not receive the countenance of the whole temperance body, and many "Permissivites," who do not think the time has yet come for such decided action, have threatened to withdraw from the movement if his candidature is pressed. It is stated on authority that a lady of Bath, who takes an active interest in the principles advocated by Mr. Thompson's supporters, will pay a large part of the expenses, while it has been also stated that a gentleman has offered to expend 1,000*l.* towards the expenses of sending Mr. Thompson to the poll. These circumstances, it is thought, will prevent the temperance party from withdrawing from the position they have taken up. They have announced that they will not do so unless Mr. Hayter promises to vote for the second reading of the Permissive Bill. Their action causes the Liberals great embarrassment, as parties are evenly balanced.

HULL.—Mr. J. W. Pease, of the banking firm of Pease, Hoare, and Pease, has consented to become a candidate in the Conservative interest, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. Clay. A private meeting of about 200 leading Liberals of the town was held on Monday. The gentlemen named as most likely candidates were Mr. Charles Henry Wilson, Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B. (chairman of Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull), and Mr. Clay Seymour, son of the deceased member. Mr. Angus Holden was also casually mentioned. A committee of sixteen was appointed to confer with the gentlemen named, and endeavour to fix upon a candidate. Mr. Clay Seymour's name was best received. It is understood that Mr. Reed is pledged to a Welsh constituency, and Mr. Wilson absolutely refuses to oppose Colonel Pease.

MR. LEATHAM AT HUDDERSFIELD.

The inaugural meeting of the Marsh Ward Liberal Working Men's Club of the borough of Huddersfield was held on Saturday night, and was very largely attended. Alderman David Dykes, J.P., presided, and amongst the gentlemen on the platform were E. A. Leatham, Esq., M.P. for Huddersfield; C. H. Jones, Esq., J.P., ex-Mayor; Edward Huth, Esq., J.P., &c.

Mr. LEATHAM proposed the first resolution, wishing success to the newly-formed club. In so doing, he said they had had (in the remarks of the chairman) one or two allusions already to the Conservative reaction, and they had been so frequently told of late that a Conservative reaction was upon them that possibly even some of those who were not Conservatives—and who were, therefore not bound to believe it—might begin to wonder whether there might not be some truth in the statement after all. (Hear, hear.) Now, with every desire to look the truth in the face—for there was no greater

mistake than to shut their eyes to facts—he must say that he was unable to see any symptoms of a Conservative reaction whatever. (Hear.) What he did see was something which, although he was by no means an aged politician, he had seen on more than one occasion before—something which occurred periodically in the history of their party, and, when it did occur, immediately preceded a great march forward in the policy, and a great triumph for the principles which they professed. (Hear, hear.) The hope of the Conservative was the breaking up of the Liberal party. They said, "The Liberal party is going to pieces, and when it is gone Mr. Disraeli will come to restore all things." (Laughter.) Whenever the Liberal party was going to achieve something great, it always first went to pieces. It did before it achieved household suffrage, before it repealed the corn laws, and the party was nearly as well used to going to pieces as a Dutch clock—(laughter)—and, like a Dutch clock, it kept bad time unless it was unfastened pretty frequently. (Renewed laughter.) It was being taken to pieces at this moment, and that is why it does not go. (Laughter.) It was a curious thing that the Tories, who had watched that operation over and over again until every phase of it was perfectly familiar to them, should, at the moment it began to occur again, have all that feasting and hallooing, and throwing up of hats, just as if they didn't know the thing from the beginning. (Laughter.) The party was now being taken to pieces—not in order that it might be put by upon the shelf, but that it might become more effective, or, as the Tories would say, more destructive—(laughter)—in order that it might record upon a dial which never looked backwards, hour after hour of defeat and disorder and dismay for the times. He didn't, as some croakers might, think that involved a change of leaders; but if it should, what then? There never was a political party since the world began less dependent upon its leaders than the Liberal party in England. (Hear, hear.) Its greatest victories had been when its reputed leaders were nowhere to be found. In proof of this he instanced the repeal of the corn laws, and the passing of household suffrage. It was the followers who led in England, and the leaders who followed; and the moment the followers began to push to the front, there was a startling activity among the leaders in the rear. (Laughter.) After paying a high tribute to Mr. Gladstone—saying he very much doubted whether, since the British Parliament was established, it had contained his equal in debate, and that he believed Pitt, Fox, Chatham, Sheridan, Burke, and Wyndham were all his inferior—the hon. gentleman said he should not be surprised if some future generations look back to his era and that of Bright—(applause)—as the golden age of the oratory of England. The warmest admirers of the Premier had of late, however, been reminded that in all which related to ecclesiastical questions they appeared to be going one way and he another. It was the visible commotion caused thereby in the Liberal ranks that gave the Tories hope, for they saw in it nothing but confusion, disorder, and defeat. No hope was ever more fallacious. All experience proved that if the Liberal party remained firm, after the usual period of repugnance and resistance, followed by the usual period of vacillation and deprecation, that section of the party which had always prevailed would prevail once more, and, the common aim being determined, all would march forward at the old pace with the old results, and it would be precisely those who would be most actively engaged in waving the new banners who were the most indignant that there should be any new banners to wave—(loud applause)—nor did he despair of seeing Mr. Gladstone in his right place, and devoting his energies, which time only seemed to augment and rekindle, to the work of abolishing a monopoly which he (Mr. Leatham) was of opinion was more revolting, more full of injustice, and more pernicious to our social life than any of those he had hitherto removed. (Applause.) It was quite true that for the moment he appeared to cling to the last rags of a system of which he was the champion in his youth—he meant the supremacy of one creed at the expense and to the disparagement of the other. He had heard that when a man had outlived most of his opinions and prepossessions he sometimes selected one, perhaps the least defensible, as that to which to cling with the greatest tenacity, investing it with an almost sacred and inviolable character, shielding it from the assaults of his reason, and even from the incursions of his common sense, so long as he could. He hugged this to his bosom, and felt that there was something at least which was fixed, stable, and inflexible within—something around which he might rally, and for which he might fight amid the universal flight and rout of his opinions. It might be that this was Mr. Gladstone's case, and that his great career would close without his having abandoned his position, commanded on every side by artillery planted by his own hands; but he (Mr. Leatham) rather leaned to the belief that a man of his gigantic power and fearless honesty, a man who had emancipated himself from so many impressions, would live to emancipate himself from the last, that his name would be written in the chapter and would adorn the era of which his son had spoken. (Applause.) He thought that in Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances, in the midst of an apparently dogged resistance, no one could help observing that he had taken care to leave himself a way open for retreat; but whether that be so or

not, the course of the Liberal party at least was clear—with their leaders or without them they must advance. This had always formed the policy of that section of the party with which he had the honour and the privilege of acting; and it was a policy which had been crowned with vast results. When he first entered Parliament the opinions which he then held and those he now held were far more in advance of those held by their then leaders than even the opinions of their present leader. He advocated the five-pound franchise, and was denounced as a revolutionist; he spoke in favour of the ballot, and was pointed at as a hair-brained visionary; and, with reference to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, he was roundly told that he was laying his hand upon the sanctuary. (Laughter and applause.) It was laughable to go back even ten years, and to see what had become of their bugbears. Depend upon it in ten years more the Whig bugbears of 1873 would take their place among the respectable monuments of a Whig legislation, and there would be as much clatter and croaking amongst the Whigs to disestablish and disendow the Church of England as though this had been the pet topic ever since the glorious Revolution. Having reviewed the Whig policy generally, Mr. Leatham said he had no doubt that Whig historians would, with all the advantage of glowing periods and pointed antitheses, record the disestablishment of the Church of England as the tip-top achievement of Whig policy. The chief object of his remarks was to assure the Liberal electors of Marsh that they had done right in forming a club for themselves, for the working classes were a great power in the State, and in telling Toryism, whenever they had the opportunity, that so far were they from feeling dismay at anything which had occurred or any commotion in the Liberal ranks, and the consequent victories for Toryism, that they recognised in such a fact that the spirit of progress which Toryism hated, and at which Whiggism jumped, was once more coming to the front, demanding new campaigns, new watchwords, new leaders, new victories, and that the working men meant to have their part in them. They were getting among real questions now—a free Church, a free school, free labour, and free land. (Applause.) These questions differed greatly from most of those which of late they had been discussing. Almost all they had accomplished of late years was more or less of a preliminary character. They had been establishing their precedents and perfecting their machinery. Did they think that household suffrage, protected by the ballot, meant and portended nothing? Did they think that this great democratic wave could roll from one end of England to the other and leave no marks upon the institutions which had come down to us from the time of the Stuarts. Depend upon it, everything that was obsolete and antiquated, which smacked of exclusiveness and monopoly, which asserted the right of one man to domineer over another man, whether spiritually or temporally, never stood in such peril as it now did—(cheers)—and this was the time at which the rival leaders of the party were scrambling who should have the credit to give household suffrage to the remaining householders of England. This was the time, forsooth, which was selected to prate about Conservative reaction! Some one would say that the Liberal Administration was going down; if it were so it was because it had not been true to the principles with which it started, because it had stopped to parley and compromise with the enemy; but the principles the Liberal party professed were independent of the fall of administrations. They gathered strength in opposition; it was in opposition that the seed was sown which bore such splendid fruit when the party came back to reap it. Whig administrators had never initiated reforms; they had always been initiated below the gangway. It was there the seed had been sown broadcast, on the increase of which in due time the Whigs gathered and flourished. (Laughter.) He was not complaining of what he called these divisions of labour. They sowed and the others reaped. It all happened in the wise order of Providence. They were not heaven-born statesmen, like Mr. Lowe and the Marquis of Hartington; they were simply tillers of the political soil. It was a grand thing, no doubt, to stand before the world with a sheaf upon their shoulders, and with a sickle in their hands; but he thought it was grander to feel that at their bidding the earth grew fruitful and the harvest sprang.

The resolution was carried, also a vote of thanks to and confidence in the hon. member, pledging the meeting to support him at the next general election.

MESSRS. HODDER AND STOUGHTON'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.—In connection with the coming literary season, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have, among other works in preparation, "Aspects of Christian Evidence," by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Rev. Charles New's "Life, Wanderings, and Labours in Eastern Africa"; a new work by Thomas Cooper, entitled, "God, the Soul, and a Future State"; a new translation of the Epistle to the Romans, by the Rev. John. H. Godwin; a further volume, by M. Francis Jacob, "At Nightfall and Midnight; Musings after Dark"; and a new volume of the Christian Evidence Society's Lectures. Also, the fifth volume of Dr. Stoughton's Ecclesiastical History, a new work by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood, entitled, "The Villages of the Bible," and several important American and Continental theological works.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday, after the breaking up of the Permanent Committee at Versailles, there was a meeting of some forty members of the Right and Right Centre deputies. Amongst the latter were M. Merveilleux Duvignaux and M. de Sugney, who came to report on their interview with the Comte de Chambord. The meeting lasted over two hours. The above-named deputies, together with the Duc de Larocheffoucauld Bisaccia, M. de Ker-golay, and Baron Jouvencel, were the principal speakers. There was an animated discussion between the last named and the "Light Horsemen" on the flag question. Baron Jouvencel insisted on the maintenance of the tricolor as an emblem of the State. It appears that M. Merveilleux Duvignaux and M. de Sugney, whilst holding out prospects of possible compromise on constitutional questions, did not hide from their colleagues the impossibility of obtaining any sort of concession about the flag. They were, moreover, driven into admitting that the Comte de Chambord's political concessions might be limited to recognising the right of France in times of public emergency to be represented by the Tiers Etat. M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier sustained the necessity of the monarchical restoration as the only means of rescuing France from demagogues. At the same time, he said, for the cure to operate, the monarch must be constitutional. The sole condition in his opinion on which the Comte de Chambord could be recalled was his acceptance of those liberal institutions which are alone compatible with the necessities of modern society.

Notwithstanding this, the Right consider the news from Frohsdorff of a nature to cement a definite alliance between all fractions of the monarchical party, and it is said that they will call upon the Assembly in November to proclaim the Monarchy "pure and simple," in the person of the Comte de Chambord!

The *Bien Public* says that Marshal MacMahon, on being sounded with regard to a prolongation of his powers, declined to entertain any proposal of the kind. He considers it would be undignified on his part to lend himself to any combination for extending the present provisional state of things, of which the country is tired.

All the princes of the House of Orleans intend to visit in succession the Comte de Chambord, with the exception of the Duc d'Aumale, who is very busy at present studying from a legal point of view the presidential functions he will have to discharge in the Bazaine trial. It is asserted that the Comte de Chambord will shortly visit Brussels, where he will receive his friends and partisans.

Eighty-two Legitimist journals in the provinces publish a joint declaration stating that they will advocate a return to the traditional monarchy and to the reform movement, at the head of which royalty placed itself at the end of the last century, and which the Comte de Chambord has declared himself ready to resume. It is stated that the Monarchical party are much irritated at this address as likely to provoke a counter demonstration, which may show that the Monarchical party are in a decided minority in the country. The inopportune address is strongly condemned.

Prince Napoleon, challenged by the Radical journal, *L'Avenir National*, to combine with the Republicans in resisting the Royalists, has replied that such an alliance will give him pleasure, and that it has been his life-long ambition to bring about the union of the Bonapartes and the popular democracy. The *Pays* and the *Republique Française* repudiate the new alliance. The former will not have the Republicans, and the latter wants neither Bourbons nor Bonapartes.

M. Louis Blanc, in reply to an address presented to M. Thiers, Gambetta, and himself, by some Republicans, has written a letter in which he insists at great length that the restoration of the Comte de Chambord must mean the re-establishment of the *ancien régime*, and would only prepare the way for a new revolution.

The early return of M. Thiers to Paris is announced, and it is added that shortly after his arrival there will appear a manifesto from all sections of the Left, which thenceforth will act under the sole direction of the former President of the Republic. M. Thiers will not again leave Paris until the reassembling of the Chamber, as he desires not to be absent at the time of any anticipatory attempt on the part of the majority.

M. Pierre Lefranc, Radical deputy for the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, contributes to the papers a conversation which he had with M. Thiers on the 16th of September. M. Lefranc relates how the ex-President gave a great sigh of relief when the evacuation of the territory was telegraphed to him. "Thanks to you," said the deputy. In the course of the interview M. Thiers said:—

The present Assembly has a double task—it is the Constituent and the Legislative. At the beginning it was honest as the former, but afterwards it imitated the second. Parties counted their numbers, organised themselves, and coalesced against the Republic and me, who had taken so much trouble to acclimatise in France that noble form of government, since the impotency of the Monarchy had shown itself by the experience of facts. I saw the storm coming well enough. But how have I escaped it? The Chamber was divided into two almost even factions—on one side the Republic, and on the other a troubled and confused current of ideas and interests logically terminating in the Comte de Chambord. And it was to that side that they wished to drag me; me, son of the Revolution, who during my long

career have always supported and defended its principles! I resisted. To possess a majority always precarious, always doubtful, I had planted my standard—that of the Conservative Republic—close to the Right Centre, where were sitting men of order who have not the passions of another age. To guarantee order I offered them a second Chamber, and everything would perhaps have gone well had not the Radicals flung M. Barodet between my legs. What happened? The Right Centre took fright, and fear does not reason. They thought that I had been swamped by the Extreme Left, which was false; that I was acting in concert with it, which was still more false. And they only felt reassured under the protection of a big sword. The result is—I practised a policy of conciliation which would have finished by rallying to the Republic all the men of merit and good faith who have no engagements with different dynasties; you have now a Government *de combat*—that is to say, a party Government.

This Government, M. Thiers thinks, will present to the Chamber the pure and simple restoration of the hereditary monarchy of Divine right, which he does not think will obtain more than 200 votes unless the Comte de Chambord makes great concessions to the spirit of the age and the Revolution:—

This he does not appear inclined to do (added M. Thiers); you may have a new Declaration of St. Ouen very ambiguous, in which the principles of authority and of constituent right will be veiled in big words and sounding phrases, which will deceive none but the simple-minded. As for the flag, if Paris was worth a mass is it not worth a rag? M. Thiers thinks that in spite of all the solemn protestations of Henri V. "on the tomb of his ancestors," &c., he will be able to slip out of the difficulty, "our political language allowing of different meanings being attached to similar ideas. However (continued he) there is nothing so well-defined as the colour of a flag, and this symbol speaks more clearly to the mind of the people than the Declarations of St. Ouen and all the charters accorded or imposed, which the people neither read nor believe. But if we are 500 to vote against the white flag, how many shall we be to oppose a constitutional Monarchy like that of 1830, and with a prince of the same family?"

M. le Comte de Paris has less chance since his visit to Frohsdorff; he reminded us too strongly that he is a Bourbon, and not sufficiently that he is the grandson of Louis Philippe, constitutional King of the French, who died attached heart and soul to the principles of the Revolution. His loyal and honest father would never have taken such a step, never would his noble mother have counselled it. It may happen that we shall be asked to re-establish the Monarchy of 1830.

M. Thiers then declared himself opposed to the prolongation of the powers of Marshal MacMahon, unless at the last extremity, but he did not like to expose his reasons except that he would not like to see the Constitutional laws proposed by him passed by such Republicans as the members of the present Government.

The town councillors of Périgueux will give a banquet to M. Gambetta on Sunday. The prefect of the department will also be present. Representatives of the Paris and the departmental press are invited. At the Castle of Septfonds M. Gambetta made a speech, in which he said:—

The Royalty by Divine right, which would infallibly bring about the domination of the priests and the nobility, is detested by the population. France rejects, above all, the idea of a revolution which would result in the restoration of a Monarchy, whatever that Monarchy might be, and which, as M. Thiers said, would be the most formidable of all. The country is tired of the provisional state of things, and wishes the Republic definitely and soundly established; but such Republic could only be constituted by a specially-elected Assembly.

Cardinal Bonnechose has been received by the Pope to-day. According to the *Nuova Roma*, the cardinal has a mission from the French Legitimist Deputies to persuade the Pope to intervene personally, in order to induce the Comte de Chambord to accept the compromise indispensable to a Monarchical restoration in France.

It is a curious fact that while the Fusionist organs dance over the grave of the Republic, not one of their party dares to solicit the suffrages of any constituency on a Royalist platform.

A state of siege exists in thirty-nine departments.

On Monday, the 29th of September, was the Comte de Chambord's birthday. The Comte de Paris telegraphed to his relative a message of congratulation on the occasion.

SPAIN.

The commercial port of Alicante has after all been bombarded. The English and French admirals insisted on a delay of four more days, but this was opposed by General Martinez Campos, who arrived on Thursday with a few hundred troops. The Ayuntamiento resisted him, and there was at one time a risk of grave and violent collision between the civil and military authorities. Each telegraphed to Madrid threatening to resign if their view was not adopted. Martinez Campos' resignation was accepted, the Government approving the Ayuntamiento's pacific policy. In the end only two more days' delay was granted. Three-fourths of the population, it is calculated, departed, including nearly all the women and children. On Saturday night the commander of the German squadron wished to prevent the bombardment, while the French commander remained neutral and the British admiral insisted upon non-intervention. In this view the French admiral eventually concurred. The bombardment of Alicante commenced at six on Sunday morning by the insurgent frigates Numancia, Mendez Nunez, and the Fernando Catolico, the foreign vessels looking on. According to a telegram from the Minister of the Interior, who was present,

more than 500 projectiles were thrown into the town, and among them shells filled with petroleum. The town had suffered much, several buildings being reduced to ruins. The Minister further states that the town made an heroic defence for seven hours, during which the bombardment lasted. Many people hastened from the outset to the most exposed positions. The troops of all arms vied with each other in discipline and heroism, and the artillery, which was directed by old officers, showed itself at the height of its reputation. Two shells struck the railway-station, so the trains ceased to run. The firing of the ships was extremely bad, especially that of the Mendez Nunez, which was often so wide that it was impossible to say what she was aiming at. At 11.30 a.m. the fire of the Mendez Nunez had completely destroyed the bridge of the Numancia, which was covered with projectiles. Both vessels then withdrew, the Numancia being slightly and the Mendez Nunez seriously damaged. Upon the receipt of this news the Cabinet met and telegraphed its congratulations to General Ceballos, the Minister of the Interior, the artillery, the army, the volunteers, and the people of Alicante. The telegram concludes thus:—

This fresh crime of the Separatists against so Republican a town as Alicante will now deserve a reprobation of the whole of Spain, and afterwards that of all civilised peoples. The victory of the army and the people of Alicante is a proof of the universal confidence inspired by the Republic and its Government. The frigates recently restored by England will proceed to Cartagena without delay; they will be commanded by intelligent officers and armed by disciplined marines. The criminal Separatist rebellion will soon perish in its last retreat, and public opinion will foresee from the present that better days are in store for liberty and the Republic.

Eight persons were killed by the bombardment. Further details state that the insurgents directed their chief efforts against the castle, which, if it fell, would destroy a portion of the town. The fire of the Mendez Nunez was aimed in that direction. The artillery officers in the town pointed their guns with great success, one shot destroying the funnel of the insurgent frigate Mendez Nunez. Some of the insurgents' missiles fell inside the town, one striking the building occupied by the Civil Government. At one period the frigates neared the land, but the fire from the batteries on the jetty compelled them to fall back. A despatch from Madrid, dated Sunday night, says:—"All is over. The Numancia and the Mendez Nunez are now steaming back to Cartagena. The Intransigente commander sent on board the French flagship at one o'clock to say he could no longer continue the fight. He acknowledged that the Numancia had been twice struck, and was somewhat damaged. Here, it is believed, that his loss was serious. The Alicantinos are in a great state of delight. They thoroughly deserve their success, as they have shown great spirit. It is hoped here that this crushing defeat will finish the Cartagena insurrection."

Another Madrid telegram, of Monday, says:—"The failure of the bombardment of Alicante has caused much rejoicing here. It is expected it will be quickly followed by the termination of the Cartagena rebellion. The conduct of England and her squadron is much censured here by the newspapers, which cannot understand the niceties of international law."

The Vittoria and Almansa have been surrendered to the Spanish Government, and were expected at Cartagena fully equipped.

The Carlists have suffered serious reverses. With 10,000 men they besieged Tolosa, but took to flight upon the approach of General Moriones, who had entered the city. On Saturday the same general gained a victory over the main body of the Carlists in Navarre. He dislodged them from a village which they occupied, and inflicted upon them heavy losses.

The convoy of supplies for Berga, which was escorted by 6,000 men under Brigadier Cagnas, has arrived at that town. The escort was twice attacked by the Carlists, once at Gironella and a second time at Ceras, but in both affairs the enemy was beaten off. The state of affairs in Bilbao has greatly improved. It is said that Savalls has been deprived of his command by Don Carlos, and that Tristany and Miret have left the Carlist army. A Madrid despatch, dated Sunday, says:—

The Carlists have been guilty of great excesses in the province of Valencia, burning railway stations and carriages, and destroying roads, without there being any strategical necessity for such acts. The principal instigators of these deeds are said to be fanatic priests, and such indignation against them is felt in Valencia, where there are no regular troops, that an armed body of citizens demanded to be furnished with special trains to go and assist Alcala. This request being conceded by the authorities, the citizens arrived at Alcala in time to prevent excesses being committed by the Carlists, who were completely beaten, and lost 114 prisoners. On their retreat they were hotly pursued across the open country, but succeeded in gaining the mountains.

The whole country begins to display great enthusiasm against the Carlists. In the North General Moriones is vigorously taking the offensive, and is actively operating in the interior of Navarre, in conjunction with the forces of General Primo Rivera.

A manifesto of the Left, signed by sixty-nine deputies of that party, has been published. The members of the Centre declined to sign it. It is a document of small importance, and alleges that a schism exists in the Republican ranks, but its statements have produced no effect whatever. It points out the desirability of reorganising the Republican party by means of juntas and committees, and of establishing a Federal Assembly by the side of the Constituent Cortes.

The *Gazette* states that 32,000 men of the reserve have already been incorporated with the army, and are being drilled as quickly as possible.

The Government has ordered the penalty of death to be carried out in the case of two deserters in the provinces of Tarragona and Vitoria.

The new Governor of Madrid, Senor Prefume, has ordered all the gambling-houses in that city to be closed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mulez Abbas, brother of the late Emperor of Morocco, was proclaimed the successor to that monarch, on Friday last, at Tangiers.

An ancient Christian church has been recently discovered in the interior of Japan. It is in perfect preservation, though not now used for worship.

Sir Richard Wallace has made another gift of 25,000 francs to the Public Assistance of Paris, for the purchase of winter clothing for the poor.

It is announced that the Jesuits have left their chief establishment in Rome, and only four or five priests now remain.

Madame Loyson has just presented her husband (Father Hyacinthe) with a son. The ladies of Geneva are making up a purse to be presented to the happy parents.

At the Hague, Mr. Richard, M.P., has discoursed to a crowded and interested meeting on international arbitration. He produced a highly favourable impression.

The Anglo-American Commission has allowed the claims of British subjects for damage sustained during the civil war to the extent of \$2,300,000. All American claims were disallowed.

The King of Sweden has conferred on Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., the Grand Cross of a commander of the Order of the North Star. Professors Huxley and Tyndall and Dr. Hooker have also been made Knight Companions of the same order.

PIRATES IN THE EASTERN SEAS.—Her Majesty's corvette Thalia has captured a stockade at Laroot, the stockade of the pirates who recently attacked the boats of Her Majesty's ship Midge. The place surrendered with 3,000 men, and the stockade and junks were destroyed. According to the despatch the pirates fought well.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN PERSIA.—A telegram from Teheran announces that the ceremony of turning the first sod for the construction of the first railway in Persia has just taken place at Resht, on the Hurst, in presence of the foreign consuls and residents. Upwards of a mile of earthwork is already completed.

BOMBARDMENT OF A TOWN IN CENTRAL AMERICA BY A BRITISH FRIGATE.—The British frigate Niobe has bombarded Omoa, Honduras, because British subjects had been imprisoned, the flag insulted, the consulate gutted, and British warehouses sacked. The authorities were obstinate. The prisoners were delivered, and compensation has been guaranteed.

THE SHAH AND HIS VIZIER.—It is understood that the release of the late Persian Grand Vizier from prison and his appointment as Governor of Resht have been due to strong representations made to the Shah through the Persian envoy at Constantinople. His Majesty was informed that the severe measures towards Mirza Hussein Khan were producing a very bad effect throughout Europe.

AUSTRALIA.—It is announced from Melbourne that the Australian Cable Company has offered to reduce its rates one-half on condition of receiving a subsidy from the colonies of 30,000*l.* a-year; and from Adelaide that South Australia has 50,000*l.* available for immigration next year. Also that the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, after three days' debate, have negatived a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry by a majority of fifteen votes.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has paid a flying visit to Constantinople. On Tuesday he had an audience of the Sultan, and spent the rest of the day among the mosques and bazaars of the city. On Wednesday a dinner was given in his honour at the English embassy, and on Thursday he proceeded on his journey to the Crimea, to meet the Emperor of Russia. It is announced that the betrothal of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred and the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia will shortly be celebrated at Livadia, according to the rites of the orthodox church. Lord Loftus will be present. The marriage is fixed upon for January.

SPANISH BRIGANDS.—Mr. Graham, a gentleman well known in the City, has been attacked by brigands in Spain. He is confined to his bed, but his life is not thought to be in danger. One of the brigands—they were twelve in number—was killed on the spot, Mr. Graham having made a desperate fight, and another has since died of his wounds. The police of the district appear to have acted with a good deal of energy, but unhappily, in their efforts to capture the brigands, a sergeant and constable were killed, and two others wounded. Several have been apprehended.

DEATH OF SENOR OLOZAGA.—A telegram from Paris announces the death of Don Salustiano Olozaga, the late Spanish Ambassador there. The deceased statesman was born in 1803, at Logrono. From 1840 to 1843 he was Ambassador at Paris. In the latter year he went back to Spain, and formed a new Ministry, which, however, had a very brief existence. Losing the favour of the Queen, and being denounced as a traitor, he took refuge in Portugal, and then in England. In 1847 he returned to Spain, having been elected to the Cortes, but he was arrested and imprisoned, not-

withstanding that an amnesty had been proclaimed. He was soon set at liberty, and then banished, but afterwards recalled. In 1848 he was again arrested; and in 1854 he was appointed Ambassador to Paris by Espartero. After the fall of Queen Isabella, in 1868, he became a Minister, and was again appointed Ambassador in Paris. He had only recently resigned that post at the time of his death.

EXTORTIONS AT NIAGARA.—The systematic extortion practised on visitors to Niagara is evoking growls of indignation from all quarters. The approaches to the Falls, it appears, are now so completely fenced in that no view can be obtained of them without the payment of an admission fee. The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives a list of some of the charges made for permission to see Niagara from various commanding points:—"First, you enter Prospect Park on the American side, charge 20 cents; descending the plane to the foot of the American Fall, 25 cents; crossing the ferry, 25 cents; to Goat Island, 50 cents; to the Cave of Winds, 1 dol. 50 cents; crossing the Suspension Bridge, 25 cents, in addition to carriage hire of 25 cents; under Horseshoe Falls, 2 dol.; Prince of Wales's Tower, 50 cents; Burning Springs, 40 cents; Tower and Lundy's Lane, 50 cents; Whirlpool, 50 cents; Whirlpool Rapids, 50 cents; Tower on Suspension Bridge, 25 cents; making about 7 dol. 50 cents, exclusive of carriage hire, which may safely be put down at 6 dol., making an aggregate of 13 dol. 50 cents, to which must be added hotel charges, say 5 dol. per day, and you have 18 dol. 50 cents (3*l.* 14*s.*) as the cost of a day's sojourn at Niagara. These gross swindlings of visitors (adds the writer) are working their legitimate results. During the past summer the number of visitors has greatly decreased."

CÆSARISM IN AMERICA.—The present condition and future prospects of the United States are thus pictured by the *New York Herald*, who mourns with a quiet grief that refuses consolation over the growing spirit of Cæsarism which is to be observed in America. "The country," says the *Herald*, "is rich and powerful. The sun shines, and corn grows. We make money with ease, and spend it with readiness. Our fathers were old fogies who lived on corn bread and sweet potatoes, and never tasted ices or patés. Our mothers knit and darned stockings, and were content with gowns that did not come from Paris. But now we have gained wealth in petroleum, in army contracts, in railway bonds, in lands, in sugar and cotton, in dividends of 800 per cent. from the *Crédit Mobilier*, in selling unremunerative mining stocks to English widows and clergymen, in speculations out of the whisky tax, in defrauding the revenue: we have made so much money we are dying to spend it. We have laces from Belgium and silks from Paris, costly stuffs and precious stones; and what remains but a Court or a social circle in Washington which will give us some of the comforts of a Court? And so we drift and are drifting into social and political conditions which naturally enough desire the renomination of Grant and the establishment of a system in Washington which may not be a dynasty in name, but will be dynastic in fact, and be the beginning of the end of the liberties of the United States."

ITALIAN ADDRESS TO MR. HENRY RICHARD, M.P.—The *Independence Belge* contains the following copy of an address forwarded to Mr. Richard, M.P.:—"To Mr. Henry Richard, member of the English House of Commons.—Dear Sir,—Permit the undersigned to forward to you from the country of Frederick Schopis a message of congratulation on the splendid victory that you have recently gained for the holy and eminently humane principle of international arbitration, which is destined to become the custom and the rule of the future law of nations. Although you will be rewarded for the exertions you have undertaken in propagating this great principle by the satisfaction of seeing a daily increase of the anticipatory signs of its ultimate triumph, yet, inasmuch as the English Parliament has now set a noble example to all nations by its sanction of this excellent method, we hereby give expression to our joy at this event, both as Italians and as men sincerely devoted to peace between all civilised nations—peace, which is a blessing to the whole world, injurious to none, and the most effectual means of real progress and true liberty. May you, dear sir, be long spared as the eloquent advocate and exponent of those Liberal views, which never fail to find free enunciation in the land of Wilberforce and of Richard Cobden. May you live long, followed by the blessing of all those who, like yourself, trust in the advent of a reign of universal right. We subscribe ourselves, with great pleasure, as your devoted admirers:—Giuseppe Garibaldi, Giuo Capponi, Giovanni Lanza, Michele (professor), N. Tommaseo, Alessandro Rossi, Alberto Mario, L. F. Menabieue, Aurelio Saffi, &c."

MR. ARCH IN CANADA.—Mr. Arthur Clayden, who has accompanied Mr. Joseph Arch on his mission to Canada, writes from Quebec as follows:—"On Wednesday, the 10th inst., a messenger reached us from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada (Lord Dufferin), requesting us to call upon him. On arriving at the Citadel, where his lordship resides during his visits to the city, we were speedily ushered into his presence. He received us with the frankness and courtesy of a true English gentleman. Taking his seat opposite to us, he soon plunged into the very heart of the subject. Happily, the man who had passed so well through the ordeal of the Game Laws Special Committee of the House of Commons was quite equal to the occasion. Clearly, intelligibly, and most forcibly

did Mr. Arch put before his excellency his great life mission and the object of his travels westward. And with equal intelligence and clearness, and with considerable sympathy, was the story received and apprehended. After an hour's interview we left, and, on arriving at our hotel, we found invitations awaiting us to dine with his excellency and his lady in the evening. On arriving there we found a brilliant assemblage congregated, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Several eminent men were present, who, during the evening, took opportunities of conversing with Mr. Arch. Having another engagement, we requested permission to withdraw at an early hour, and his excellency at once came forward, shook us very warmly by the hand, and bade us God-speed on our journey, at the same time promising to write a letter of introduction for us to his subordinates throughout the Dominion. To-day we are off to the 'bush,' to see how the toilers fare in the apparently 'good land.'

PERMISSIVE BILL PRINCIPLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The *Cape Argus* of the 26th ult. contains the following account of an interview between Mr. Molteno, the colonial secretary, and two Kaffir chiefs:—"On Saturday morning the colonial secretary received chiefs Sewani and Toise, who came with a number of followers to present themselves to the representative Government and to express satisfaction that Mr. Brownlee should be at the head of native affairs. Mr. Molteno said he was glad to receive them, and could assure them that they had in Mr. Brownlee a gentleman who not only knew their wants and wishes, but who took a deep interest in their welfare; and although the seat of government was in Cape Town, and the eyes of the Government there, they had residents placed with the native tribes, and as they had telegraphic communication with all parts of the country, they knew immediately all that was going on, whether good or bad, just as well as if they were on the spot. He was sorry there was so much drunkenness among them. The chief, Sewani, said: Yes, this is a matter I have to talk about. Why did you bring this temptation before us? Why is it brought into our locations—to our very doors? Mr. Molteno: You are men. We cannot treat you as children. If a man has money he can do as he pleases with it. If he drinks too much we call him a fool. Brandy is good in its place, and in moderation. I take brandy when I feel ill, or in need of it, but I do not let it overcome me; and you must not give way to drink till you are swept away. Other native tribes do not give way as you do. The Basuto and the Mantatee buys his clothes and takes the rest of his money home. I always thought the Kaffirs harder than these people. Sewani: Well, to-day you hear we are not hard, but soft. We cannot resist this evil which Government have allowed to be brought to us, to be forced upon us. Mr. Tainton (magistrate with Toise and Sewani, and who acted as interpreter): He refers to two occasions upon which he and his people employed an agent to appear at the licensing board to object to any canteen being allowed in his location, but the license was nevertheless granted. Mr. Molteno: We will try to help you in this matter, and give you the same powers that Europeans have to stop canteens where you do not want them. But if a man wants brandy, and has the money, he will get it at one place if not at another. Sewani: Yes, I drink brandy; but let me come to town if I must have it. Do not place it before my door, to be breakfast, dinner, and tea, to me. Do not place it before our wives and children. Do give us something instead of this brandy. Mr. Molteno: Come into the colony and see the great railway works going on there; earn money; buy stock, clothing, and land. We want to see you advance. Sewani (to Toise): You go first; I will follow. Toise: Yes, I will go to Capetown to see; but when there, I will still urge that you take this brandy away from us, our wives, and our children. Mr. Molteno: Very well, we will pay the passage of a few of you to Capetown. If you wish us to show you the works where you may earn money, go down to Port Elizabeth, and go in the same steamer with me. The meeting then closed, three cheers being given by the natives, of whom there were about 300 present.

Epitome of News.

The Queen, with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold from Balmoral, and the Prince and Princess of Wales from Abergeldie, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie on Sunday. Professor Milligan, of Aberdeen, preached. The church was crowded.

The Queen held a council at Balmoral Castle yesterday; and a meeting of the Cabinet will, it is understood, be held in Downing-street towards the close of the week, probably on Friday.

The Prince of Wales has returned to Abergeldie Castle after several days' shooting excursion in the Mar Forest.

Mr. Coxwell, the well-known aeronaut, made an ascent on Monday, in the celebrated Nassau balloon, with the view of taking observations on the westerly current which was to have brought over the Atlantic balloon. He went up to a height of 10,000 feet, and descended at nightfall near Box Hill, Surrey, being due south of the Alexandra Palace, whence he ascended. The course of the balloon was from north to south, and not from west to east. "The light cloudy streamers very far above us," says Mr. Coxwell, "were drifting in a

similar direction, thus proving that, at least on that day, the movement of the upper atmosphere was from pole to pole."

Several railway accidents took place on Saturday. The most serious occurred at Crewe, when the Holyhead mail, whilst standing outside the station, was run into by a heavy goods train from Chester. A number of carriages were smashed and several passengers injured, but none fatally. At Bangor on the same day several carriages of an empty train were greatly damaged whilst in the act of shunting, owing to a lorry having slipped on to the rails from the platform. On Friday night, as a train left Redcar for Leeds, a horse-box and some third-class carriages missed the points and ran into a siding. The horse-box was overturned, and a man and horse within it were slightly injured.

The Bank of England directors on Thursday raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent., and on Monday to 5 per cent.

The new sheriffs of London and Middlesex—Mr. Whetman and Mr. John Henry Johnson—made the statutory declarations, and were invested with the insignia of office on Saturday.

Father O'Keeffe has rejected the terms of reconciliation offered to him by Bishop Moran. It was proposed that he should resign his living, accept a curate's share of the parochial income, and withdraw his action against the bishop. These terms he declined at once, and with scorn.

The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Leeds Radical Reform Association, was delivered in the music-hall of that town on Thursday evening, by Mr. Carter, M.P., his subject being "Work and Waste of the Session." The hon. gentleman said that a session which had produced the Judicature Bill and other important measures which he named could not be regarded as a barren one. In responding to a vote of thanks, he said that if Mr. Gladstone had got an impression that he had gone far enough, and might now "rest and be thankful," there would be found other men prepared to go forward; for depend upon it they have in future a Radical programme, a Radical leader, and a Radical people sufficient to counteract any Tory movement that might be set on foot.

The provincial mayors gave a grand banquet to the Lord Mayor of London and the sheriffs and aldermen, at the Guildhall, York, on Thursday. An imposing procession was formed from the railway-station to the Guildhall, which was witnessed by thousands of persons, who welcomed the guests with great enthusiasm. The banquet, at which about 300 persons were present, was on a scale of magnificence which excelled anything of the kind ever seen before in the ancient city. All the 134 mayors present were in robes. At the banquet Lord Faversham, General Lysons, and the Dean of York were amongst the speakers. The toast of the evening was proposed by the Lord Mayor of York, and received with the utmost enthusiasm, and ably responded to by the Lord Mayor of London.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley writes to the editor of the *New York Independent*:—"I expect to visit you in person after Christmas, when I hope to spend a few months in seeing with my own eyes your wonderful country and people." Canon Kingsley has, it is believed, a son in Colorado.

The funeral of the late Dr. Dalrymple, M.P. for Bath, took place on Wednesday at the Rosary Cemetery, at Norwich. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. J. Hallett, Independent Minister. Among those who attended the funeral service were Mr. Robert Dalrymple and a number of the relatives of the deceased, and Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., and several of the leading inhabitants of Norwich.

The Cheltenham people are raising a subscription to pay the fine imposed on Mr. Cochrane, the proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, for his article on the Tichborne trial.

Mr. John Pickersgill Cunliffe, for many years the head of the well-known and influential house of Pickersgill and Sons, in the American trade, experienced on Wednesday a distressing accident. Crossing the railway at Caterham Station, he was struck by a train and severely injured. At his own request he was conveyed at once to Guy's Hospital, where he has since undergone the amputation of a leg. Strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A Burslem man, named Walbanks, during a fight with another man, nearly bit off one of his antagonist's ears, for which he has been sent to gaol for two months.

The Archbishop of Tuam—Dr. McHale—has written a letter on Home Rule, the justice of which is, he says, too clear and incontestable for debate. Ireland was robbed of her self-government by an extraordinary combination of fraud, violence, and cruelty. O'Connell's spirit still lies amongst the Irish people, and their yearning for Home Government is now more intense and widespread than in any former period.

The London milkmen held a meeting at Exeter Hall on Friday, and passed the following resolution:—"That, in consequence of the increased price of cattle, the heavy risk entailed in keeping them, the present and increasing rate of wages, and the additional costs in the working expenses of dairies, it is necessary that the retail price of milk be advanced generally to 5d. per quart." District meetings are to be held to give effect to the resolution, which, it may be presumed, has been provoked by the recent fines for diluted milk.

The revision of the lists of voters for Middlesex was commenced on Friday at Uxbridge. It was stated that the number of cases to be investigated has increased from about 3,000 last year to 5,000 this.

A statue of Mr. Wedgwood has been unveiled in the Institute at Burslem. In reference to the ceremony a letter has been received from Mr. Gladstone, in which he refers to Mr. Wedgwood as "that remarkable person, whom observation and reflection lead me to regard as perhaps the most distinguished individual in the whole history of commerce, taken from the earliest ages."

A fatal accident has occurred at Wellington College. Alexander Clifford, aged fourteen, the son of Mr. Henry Clifford, Lansdowne-place, Blackheath, was one of the candidates for the open scholarship, and arrived at the college on Tuesday. In the evening the matron took him to his room. The gas was then burning, but the boy said he knew how to turn it off. The next morning the room was found to be full of gas and he was dead. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Death from gas poisoning," adding that there was no evidence to show how the gas came to escape.

A sad accident is reported from Bedfordshire. Gertrude Charlotte, aged nine, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Francis Fremantle, J.P., of the Old House, Swanbourne, near Winalow, was riding a pony with her father and sister at Littlecote, on Tuesday evening, and while, as is supposed, she was adjusting her riding-habit, she overbalanced herself, and fell, and her dress having caught in the saddle she was dragged, partly by the side of the pony (which galloped on at full speed), and partly under its hoofs, a distance of several hundred yards. Death resulted almost immediately.

The pupils at Rugby school have considerably fallen off, and Dr. Hayman, finding that he can do with less help, has chosen to dismiss Mr. Arthur Sedgwick, who is pre-eminently fitted for the position of a master.

The new German ironclad now constructing in England, which General von Stosch is about to inspect on his visit to this country, is to be named Deutschland. It will be for the present the most powerful vessel in the German navy.

The new bridge over the Thames from Wandsworth to Chelsea was opened on Friday. The bridge will be called Wandsworth Bridge. Foot-passengers using it will have to pay a toll of 1d.

The Thames murder remains, so far as discovery is concerned, where it was three weeks since.

Mr. Alderman Lusk was on Monday elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

A family of four persons, three of whom are suffering from typhoid fever, have been received into Islington Workhouse. Mr. Cowen, the medical officer of the workhouse, at once ordered them to be isolated, and he states that they have evidently been undergoing a great deal of privation for some time. They all lived in one room.

At the Bow-street police-station no fewer than ten cases of "found dead" have been reported within the last five days. This melancholy list is made up of three females and seven males, and, with the exception of two cases, they were all described as "unknown, and no marks."

It is announced that the price of coal at all the principal collieries in the neighbourhood of Manchester will to-day be raised to the extent of from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. per ton, the advance of 3s. 4d. being made on every description of household coal.

The Murillo, in charge of Mr. Bartlett, an officer of the Court of Admiralty, was on Friday afternoon taken to moorings in the West India Docks, where she will remain in the custody of the Marshal of the Court until the legal questions respecting her are settled.

One of the gardeners at Balmoral Castle was last week seized with illness, and died in the course of five minutes. Her Majesty, having heard of the circumstance, called on the widow, who has been left with three young children. The Queen remained for some time in the widow's cottage, and before leaving handed her the sum of 10l.

Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., was on Monday elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to Sir Sydney Waterlow was carried by acclamation, and his lordship on rising to reply was cheered again and again. A vote of thanks was also passed to Sir Thomas White and Sir Frederick Perkins, the retiring sheriffs.

Mr. Consul Hutchinson will soon publish "Two Years in Peru," the result of the author's personal observations during two years' residence and travelling in the country.

ALWAYS INTENDING.—In matters of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than irresolution—to be undetermined when the case is so plain, and the necessity so urgent; to be always intending to lead a new life, but never to find time to set about it.

AN AMERICAN TOBACCO STORY.—Many years ago a Mr. Miller, one of the early settlers of a neighbouring town, sold a yoke of oxen for fifty dollars, and received in payment a fifty-dollar bank-bill, which he carefully folded up and deposited in his tobacco-box for safe keeping. Mr. M. was accustomed to make use of the weed at any hour of the day, or night even, whenever he felt an inclination for it. The night following the sale of the oxen he sought his tobacco-box. Finding a convenient portion, he put it into his mouth, and, not readily obtaining the full benefit he expected, he chewed it up most vigorously and effectually, exclaiming, as he did so, "No strength to the tobacco! No strength to the tobacco!" When, recollecting the transaction of the day and the place where he deposited his treasure, he added: "Ohio! A yoke of oxen at one chew."

PALMER HOUSE SCHOOL, CLIFTON-VILLE, MARGATE.

Principal—Mr. PHILIP STEWART, M.C.P., for many years at Palmer House, Holloway, London, assisted by duly qualified Masters.

Palmer House, Margate, with Detached Schoolroom and Spacious Playground, is situated in the healthiest part of the Town.

Pupils are regularly prepared for the University Examinations.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. MERCER."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 31, 1873.

SUMMARY.

THE Comte de Chambord—Henry V. The distance between one title and the other does not now seem very wide. The French Monarchists are in the position of persons who are grimly resolved to be satisfied. Their delegates from Frohsdorff brought back ambiguous reports from the respectable mediæval gentleman—one step removed from a monk—whom a good many Frenchmen think necessary to their country's salvation; and the Legitimists feel the absolute necessity of decisive action when the National Assembly meets in November, while the Orleanists, still clamouring for their guarantees, are dragged along beyond the line of retreat. The country is not to be consulted on the subject, because the country might be adverse to the claims alike of the Comte and the Assembly to dispose of its destinies. President McMahon, with the French army at his back, will acquiesce in the sovereign will of the Versailles Assembly, and it is quite possible that by Christmas France may have been placed under a Divine Right Legitimist régime. M. Gambetta is, as far as the law will allow, vigorously protesting; M. Thiers is now alive to the necessity of leading the Opposition in the Chamber to this reactionary step; and the Bonapartists are meditating resistance to their late allies. But their success, singly or combined, is very problematical.

The King of Italy, utterly wearied with State pageants, has hastened his departure from Berlin, though the Emperor William was captivated by his visitor and his subjects cordial in their reception of him. The tangible effects of Victor Emmanuel's journey are not great. Prince Bismarck has had long interviews with the Italian King and his Ministers, but the results have not been put into the shape of despatches. Austria declined to commit herself to any engagements relative to the Papacy and eventualities, and Germany has followed the same policy. But there is evidently a common and friendly understanding between the three Powers in favour of the maintenance of peace, and the King of Italy has returned home with a decided accession of moral influence which will enable him more vigorously to assert the rights of his Government against an overbearing hierarchy and a rebellious clergy.

The hopes which the Carlist insurrection have awakened at the Vatican seem near frustration. The outburst of national energy which Castelar has excited in Spain is already felt in the northern provinces. The Carlists have found a very determined opponent in General

Moriones, who has adequate and well-disciplined forces to encounter the insurrection. He has marched straight to the rebellious districts. Berge has been relieved, Tolosa rescued from the fear of capture, and the main body of the insurgents defeated in Navarre. The Carlists, with but limited resources, and their scattered bands worn out with a harassing campaign, are already on the defensive, and will soon be hard pressed by the national troops. In the south also fortune favours Senor Castelar. Alicante has, after all, been bombarded by the ironclads of the Intransigentes of Cartagena—the British and French naval officers, who had delayed the act of barbarism, having, at the request of General Campos, been prevented from demanding a further respite. The ironclads showered shot and shell upon the city without inflicting very serious damage, and were themselves disabled by the fire of the defenders' batteries, and obliged to return to Cartagena without any genuine success. The two frigates held by our fleet have been handed over to the Spanish Government, who will now be able to confront the Separatists of Cartagena with some hopes of success.

At a Privy Council held at Balmoral yesterday, Mr. Bright was to receive the seals of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, so that he will shortly have to appeal to his constituents at Birmingham for re-election. It is not likely that he will announce the new programme of the reconstructed Government. The Premier himself will no doubt in due time do that, after due consultation with his colleagues. The first of a series of Cabinet Councils will be held on Friday, and after these meetings of the responsible advisers of the Crown, the political season, which will no doubt terminate in a general election, will set in. There seems to be little doubt that the Government will propose some plan for getting over the difficulties of the 25th clause of the Education Act, but beyond that all is uncertain. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, indeed, promises a large reduction of taxation next year, if the Ashantee war will allow. But this conflict with African barbarians seems likely to swallow up the largest surplus Mr. Gladstone will be able to evolve, even though the revenue should continue to be as prosperous as the returns for the last quarter indicate.

It is time that the policy of the Government were declared. Three more elections will further test the reality of a "Conservative reaction." There are vacancies by death for Bath and Hull, and the acceptance by Mr. Henry James of the office of Solicitor-General obliges him to seek re-election at Taunton. These three seats were held by Liberals. At Bath, if the Permissive Bill advocates maintain their resolution to carry their candidature to the ballot, the Conservatives will certainly gain the second seat for that city. Hull, a town of the first class in respect to population, has lost a staunch Liberal representative by the decease of Mr. James Clay, and the action of this important constituency in choosing his successor will be watched with great interest. At Taunton Mr. James has a vigorous opponent in Sir Alfred Slade, but he receives the cordial support of Nonconformists. Though further Liberal reverses might not precipitate a dissolution, the loss of these three seats would, no doubt, inflict a staggering blow upon Mr. Gladstone's administration, which even Mr. Bright's return to office could not turn aside.

Our English correspondent in the United States gives a very interesting account of the working of the common school system of education in Boston—a system which the existence of a State Church makes absolutely impossible in England. Denominational attempts to upset it there do not succeed. The corporation of New York has somewhat tardily refused to make any more grants in respect to education to the Catholics or other sects. In Ohio the religious difficulty has been set at rest by the decision of the Supreme Court, on appeal from the Cincinnati School Board, to the effect that the board has full power to prohibit the reading of the Bible in the common schools. "The principle of this decision," says the *Christian Union*, "will eventually be accepted by Protestants generally as a true definition of the relations between Church and State in a Republican Government. It presents, moreover, the only basis on which it will be found possible to defend the common school system against its most insidious foes."

The correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, coupled with the recent news of the capture of a slaver by our cruisers, shows that the slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa, if scotched, is not killed. It is stated that the land route bids fair to vie with the suppressed sea route for the transport of slaves, and that the system has already been organised and will soon be

developed into something formidable. The remedy for this evil is clearly the abolition of slavery along the coast, though it is not quite easy to see how emancipation is to be effected.

The monetary crisis in the United States, said to have been precipitated by the notorious Jay Gould, is very far from being spent, though the prompt action of the Government has mitigated the pressure. Banks continue to suspend payment, unsubstantial firms to topple over, commercial transactions are almost paralysed, and "the working classes are beginning to feel the recoil of the panic." Matters must be serious when the transport of grain from the Western States, customary at this season, is obliged to be suspended. The effect of this financial convulsion on our side of the Atlantic has not been very serious, and is mainly shown in the rise of the Bank rate of discount within a few days from three to five per cent.

THE ASHANTEE DIFFICULTY.

"THE Ashantee difficulty"—if that, indeed, be the correct term by which to designate our existing political relations with that semi-barbarous nation—grows upon our hands, and that, too, with alarming rapidity. There can be little doubt that before it is satisfactorily disposed of it will involve us in an expenditure fully equal to that of the Alabama indemnity, possibly much greater. The warlike preparations being made at Woolwich appear to be upon a prodigal scale, and the haste with which they are made has already resulted in administrative blunders detrimental to the health and comfort of those whom we are sending out to support our position, and to put as speedy an end as possible to the evil state of things at present prevailing among our Western settlements in Africa. Perhaps we write with too great a suspicion of the temper, spirit, and designs of our War Office. We are not without some hope, however, that the Cabinet meeting which is to be held in Downing-street towards the close of the week, may result in some clearer exposition of the precise object of the Government in its mode of dealing with this most unfortunate dispute. Are we at war with the Ashantees, or are we not? Will there be a proclamation of Her Majesty to that effect, or will silence on the question be maintained until the difficulty be finally settled, or until, in case it should be prolonged beyond expectation, Parliament reassembles. For our own part, we are not at all anxious to precipitate matters in the direction of a war, but we cannot but think that the taxpayers of the United Kingdom are entitled to receive, in some authentic form, a full explanation of the questions now at issue, for the determination of which such extensive preparations are being made, and such large sums are being spent without the previous sanction of Parliament. Whose is the real responsibility in this case? We know well enough that the nominal responsibility rests with the Cabinet, and that Mr. Gladstone, as its chief, will be expected to answer for the conduct of any of his colleagues. But we are mistaken if the British public do not insist upon having more definite information in regard to the authority of the War Office to commit the country to enormous expenses apparently at its own will.

A special correspondent of the *Daily News* on board the vessel which was carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff to the scene of hostilities, has sent to that journal a narrative of what occurred during the first half of her voyage. It appears that the steamer *Ambriz* was finished off in such a hurry at Liverpool that the paint was hardly dry when the officers went on board; that she was so badly caulked, and so low in the water as to subject even the cabins and berths to a constant drip; and that she had accumulated during previous voyages so large a quantity of foul bilge-water as to render the cabins absolutely poisonous. The consequence of this combination of causes that ought to have been foreseen and provided against was that nearly everybody on board suffered from a kind of painters' colic. Sir Garnet Wolseley himself was laid up for several days, and one young officer had an attack of dysentery which the medical men accompanying the expedition attributed solely to the smell of the paint. Surely such a *contretemps* as this, at the very commencement of operations, cannot fairly be described as inevitable. The results might have been much more serious if the vessel had been crowded with a large number of soldiers; but even as it was it must of necessity have painfully impressed the mind of Sir Garnet Wolseley with the carelessness which is likely to affect that part of his enterprise which does not fall within his own province to deal with.

Meanwhile, tidings from the Gold Coast make us acquainted with fresh disasters; and, although the latest represent the Ashantees as

suffering great miseries from exposure and want of food, it seems very doubtful whether Sir Garnet Wolseley will be able to approach the King, as it was at first hoped he might, as a diplomatist, previously to any display of his military power. We earnestly trust that he will not allow himself to be pushed on by those who are at his back. The War Office, it seems, is sending out the materials necessary for the construction of a railroad, and this points to no other conclusion than an early advance upon Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantees. It is given out that this was part of the original plan of Sir Garnet Wolseley; but, if so, it was to be carried into effect only in the event of all other plans failing to bring about a healing of the breach. Whether there was any understanding between Sir Garnet and the Government at home as to the intermediate eventualities which would justify so expensive an undertaking, we do not know. But it is clear that no orders to that effect can have been transmitted to this country by the head of the expedition since his embarkation. Some disasters, no doubt, have already occurred changing, to some extent, the aspect of the quarrel; but really it seems too great a stretch of authority that any department of the service at home should hurry on proceedings which, in addition to the cost they involve, commit the nation to a policy which it is far from certain that the House of Commons will approve. The whole affair reflects the highest discredit upon the system of rule applied to our settlements abroad; and in whatever way the difficulty may be terminated, we trust it will lead to an entire revision of the principles on which, and the mode in which, the Government of this country is wont to deal with our colonial possessions.

THE COMING SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

THE appointment of November 27th for the election of the new School Board for London reminds us that a considerable number of the existing boards have nearly run their course; that they must soon pay the debt of nature, as represented in highest form by the British constitution, and must make room for their successors. From November and onwards there will be a dropping fire of petty electoral contests all over the country, by which issues are to be decided of a very much weightier importance than those usually involved in municipal conflict. We are far indeed from under estimating the greatness of those interests, whether of trade, or health, or public comfort and order, over which the town councils of our great boroughs keep watch. But any mistake in the construction of public works, or in the ordinary regulation of local affairs can be remedied at any future moment if it should appear worth while to incur the expense and trouble. On the other hand, if any great error in our educational policy should keep down the intellectual acquirements of the rising generation below the needs of the coming time, no outlay of money at any future day can afford an immediate remedy. Another generation must elapse before the present mischief can be undone. Besides, the habits of mind, the acquired knowledge, and the practical common sense of the people at large are a more precious wealth than any material possessions. And it is these mental resources of the nation which are committed to the charge of school boards. We are well aware that the ethereal inspirations of the spiritual nature have a priceless worth which cannot be rivalled by any intellectual gifts. But believing that the communication of such spiritual blessings has been by Divine authority made specially incumbent on the Church, we do not look to school boards for that which is beyond their reach. We do not believe that the zeal of the Christian community at large will allow the rising generation to grow up without the amplest opportunities of acquiring that knowledge which is able to make them wise unto salvation. But taking the more limited view of the province of school boards which is suggested by primitive Church principles, and notoriously confirmed by experience—we think their work to be so important to the political, the industrial, and the social life of England, that we make no apology for calling the serious attention of ratepayers to their responsibility in regard to the new elections which will soon begin. For our friends it is needless, and for our opponents it would be in vain, to protest that we write in the interest of no sect or collection of sects, but only with a view to secure its proper province for the Church, and the widest and most thorough education possible, under the circumstances, to the children of this country.

Let us ask, first of all, what dangers are to be avoided, and what good aims are to be secured, in the election of the new boards? We

are not now entering upon a new and untried system. Some of the questions which were in suspense at the last elections are now practically decided, until new legislation supervenes. The manipulation of the cumulative vote, which seems to come more naturally to sectarian zeal than to liberal philanthropy, has not only impressed on many important school boards a character notoriously at variance with the tendency of opinion amongst their constituents, but it has given to some evils, amongst which we count the usurpation by the municipality of the functions of the Church, the strength of present possession, which is said to be nine points of the law. We are far from thinking that all the mistakes resulting from the last elections are likely to be neutralised at once; but there are some practical considerations which, if kept steadfastly in view by Nonconformist ratepayers, may have considerable effect in modifying the tendencies of the new boards. We suppose that no Nonconformist ratepayer will think for a moment of giving his vote to any candidate who does not repudiate the ecclesiastical policy implied in the 25th Clause of the Elementary Education Act. It might, indeed, be ill-advised, before any adequate substitute is provided, to exact a pledge that in no case whatever will the candidate consent to the payment of a fee for any destitute child in a denominational school. It will be sufficient if the candidate is avowedly opposed to the legislative policy of which that clause is only one sign, and if he is known as a consistent advocate of religious equality. Again, the terms of the Act leave a very large latitude for school boards in regard to their interpretation of the phrase, unsectarian religion. The enactment providing that "no religious catechism or religious formula which is distinctive of any denomination, shall be taught in schools belonging to the board," is easily observed, while, all the time, doctrines that on any fair principles must be regarded as sectarian, may be inculcated with impunity. On this point, at least, our enemies themselves being judges, we may claim to be free from prejudice. The interpretations of the Bible, and the general evangelical opinions professedly, though most inadequately taught in board schools, are those usually maintained by the churches amongst whose members we are proud to number the majority of our constituents. But we should be wanting in all consistency were we not to maintain that the forcing of Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Rationalists, to pay for the propagation of such opinions, is a gross injustice, which reacts with deadly effect on the religion in whose interest it is maintained. In one of the large new schools of London, from one-half to two-thirds of the children in attendance are Jews. Yet nearly one-fifth of the school time, and therefore a very tangible proportion of the current cost of the establishment, is devoted to Christian worship and doctrine. We want men sent to the new boards who, if they cannot wholly neutralise, will, at all events, do their utmost to modify and limit the mischief done by wrongs like these.

Again, since the cost of prizes seems to be a legally allowable part of school board expenditure, rewards may be given for proficiency in religious knowledge; and it is easy for a board with any strong sectarian leanings so to manipulate the necessary examinations, that a premium may be set upon the opinions which it prefers. A proposition of this kind has indeed been made in the London Board. And though we gladly acquit a body, so variously constituted, of any very strong sectarian leanings, except so far as generally Evangelical sentiments may be considered in that light, yet we should think the adoption of such a proposal in the highest degree dangerous as a precedent. We want men elected, of faith so strong as to believe Christianity independent of, and superior to, all such petty schemes of protection. The relation of school boards to industrial schools likewise requires reconsideration and review. According to the Education Act, boards may either subsidise existing institutions, or establish new ones of their own. They have hitherto, we believe, universally adopted the former course; and the result is a not inconsiderable addition to the national endowments of sectarian institutions. We should certainly like to see the experiment tried of an industrial school in which, under proper regulations, the religious instruction should be voluntarily given by representatives of the various denominations to which the children may belong.

These are some of the topics which require careful consideration before ratepayers pledge their votes. We are aware that there are many other and vitally important matters requiring discussion. But for such at the present moment we have no space. The Compulsory Clause, which is now the law for about half the population, has produced most beneficent results.

But the pressure exerted is now approaching that point at which the most considerate care and sympathy will be required to prevent a popular revulsion of feeling. The expenditure of money has certainly not, as a general rule, been extravagant. But it has been unavoidably large; and owing to the shortness of the time, cannot, in the nature of things have correspondingly great results to show. Electors would do well to be on their guard against the cry of a false and shabby parsimony, which could not now materially reduce our burdens, but might starve the crop by impoverishing the soil. If men with such aims as we have generally sketched are to form our new boards, this result can only be secured by the prudent counsels, close union, and energetic action of all liberal educationalists. It will not do to attempt too much. This mistake was made in Birmingham and Manchester, with results which have been a scandal to our electoral institutions. We are glad to note that in the former town a policy is now to be adopted, which will infallibly secure a working majority to the friends of religious equality; more than which is unnecessary. We do trust that there will be no hanging back, no indecision, no unworthy neutrality or silence in this great contest. The lackadaisical indifference amongst electors, which often brings paralysis to municipal institutions, is in this case more than usually dangerous. Let every man, however averse to such conflicts, remember that the character of the age in which his children and grandchildren will have to live, is at stake. Let him reflect that he holds his vote in trust for the England of the next century.

MR. ARCH IN CANADA.

Mr. ARCH's first impressions of Canada have now been published in the form of two letters written by his companion Mr. Arthur Clayden—one from Quebec, dated September 10th, and the other from Sherbrook on the 12th. As was expected, he met with a very favourable reception, amongst other honours being invited by the Governor-General to a dinner at which 1700 persons were present. Lord Dufferin also furnished him with recommendations to the Government officials throughout the Dominion, and Mr. Arch is thus enabled to prosecute his inquiries with every advantage that the authorities in the various districts can afford him. His Excellency's cordiality seems to have made a great impression upon the two visitors, and Mr. Clayden, writing to the *Labourers' Union Chronicle*, with "peculiar pleasure" invites the attention of English labourers to the fact that "their leader, whom petty squires in rural districts have been attempting to imprison, and whom a venal press, in hundreds of instances, has tried hard to ruin," was "invited to sit down with the highest personages in the Canadian Dominion, and his advice listened to with the respectful attention that an honest man is well entitled to receive." The contrast is no doubt very gratifying, but it is scarcely an occasion for surprise. Circumstances alter cases, and the very country squires who have denounced Mr. Arch as a mischievous agitator, would probably, if they had emigrated to Canada, have welcomed him with open arms as the prospective purveyor of that which Canada stands most in need of—an increased population of working farmers.

We hope and believe that Mr. Arch will not be satisfied with being merely "trotted round" by Canadians who are interested in the promotion of immigration, but that he will carefully inquire into the disadvantages and hardships as well as into the advantages of colonial life. He is not the man, we take it, to raise delusive hopes in the minds of his fellow-countrymen, and thus eventually cause inevitable disappointment. It is natural that in the flush of gratification produced by his very flattering reception, his first impressions of the country should be decidedly *coulour de rose*. At least Mr. Clayden's description of the Canadian settlers as "a race of men, who yesterday were English paupers, or next door to it, and to-day are, to all intents and purposes, gentlemen farmers," seems a little too highly coloured. Still, after the squalor of many agricultural hamlets, it is no wonder that Mr. Arch was delighted with the cheerful-looking cottages of the French settlers, and with the contented aspect of the people, who appear to prosper in spite of their poor farming. As the visitor to England is always struck with the magnificent wealth of the few, and the uncomfortable poverty of the many, so the Englishman in the United States or our colonies is inevitably impressed with the general air of prosperity pervading the mass of the people. And if Mr. Arch in the course of his tour should see some things which will cause him to modify his first impressions of Canada as a field for emigration, we have no doubt that

his ultimate verdict will be at least as favourable as this—that with the prospects which English labourers have immediately before them, they may do a great deal better, and cannot do worse, in Canada than in England. Before he left this country, Mr. Arch, with what may be taken as a promise or a threat, according to those to whom it was addressed, declared that if he found advantages for the labourers in America which they are unable to obtain here, he would stand on her shores until he had drained England of the flower of her agricultural population. We do not doubt that he will carry out that intention, nor do we doubt that the labourers will obey the summons of one in whom they have such strong confidence. We must not be deceived by the reluctance to emigrate that has hitherto characterised the English farm-labourers especially. That unwillingness was chiefly attributable to ignorance, with its consequent timidity, and extreme poverty. But the labourers are daily becoming better educated in all that affects their monetary interests. The unions have unsettled them, and raised both their spirit and their ambition. Wages, too, have risen, and facilities for crossing the ocean at a small expense are increasing. Let them then but have reliable information as to better prospects abroad, and they will leave a country in which they fare so badly in unprecedented numbers. The *Daily News* has recently advised farmers to keep their labourers at home, as it thinks they easily may do, by raising their wages. But can the farmers in the existing state of things afford to pay enough to keep them? One of the union delegates has lately declared that in several northern counties farmers are readily giving in money and perquisites the value of thirty shillings a week, but that this will not keep the labourers here, "as the emigration agents offer something better." If that be true, we fear that the farmers will be obliged to let a large proportion of the men go; for it is quite impossible that they can suddenly pay a wage that is about double what on the average they have been accustomed to pay.

What would be the consequence of a wholesale exodus of farm-labourers? Without doubt, an agricultural panic, temporary or prolonged, according to the quickness with which a saving remedy would be provided, but more disastrous than any that this generation has seen. One good result would, however, almost certainly come out of the evil. The country could scarcely fail to be awakened to the urgent necessity of a thorough reform of those monstrous laws connected with the ownership and tenancy of land which are the sources of nearly all the pecuniary evils under which tenants and labourers, ay, and many landlords too alike suffer, though with far different degrees of severity. They are the causes of the agricultural deadlock from which the majority of the agricultural classes of all ranks are powerless to escape. Landlords cannot improve their estates, because it is not only against their interests but also against the interests of their needy younger children to do so; tenants cannot farm well because they have no security for their capital; and labourers can get neither land nor good wages because land is virtually a monopoly, and the farmers are poor. If anything can stop the imminent exodus of the agricultural labourers, it is a great reform of these abuses, which should give us free-trade in land and security for tenants' capital.

Does the Liberal party want a programme? Here is one worthy of its old prestige, and of its noblest ambition.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN BOSTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, Sept. 16, 1873.

The common school system of Boston has often been described, but a rapid sketch by a close eye-witness may not be without interest for those engaged in the actual work of public instruction in England. The schools at present in operation are as follows:—The public Latin school, the normal school, four high schools, and thirty-eight grammar schools, each with a connected primary school, in the thirty-five districts into which the city is divided. There are, in addition, two schools for licensed minors, one for deaf mutes, and a kindergarten school. The institution for deaf mutes is admirably conducted and is full of interest; some of the pupils having so far been enabled to overcome their affliction as to understand vocal speech when slowly uttered, by watching the action of the lips and the play of the countenance; and being able, with some effort, to articulate their own ideas.

The Boston schools are under the direction of a

board of ninety-six members, six being returned by each of the sixteen wards into which the city is divided. For administrative purposes the board is divided into standing committees of seven on elections, rules and regulations, accounts, school-houses, and grammar school sections, salaries, text-books, music, vocal and physical culture and military drill, printing, drawing, and evening schools. Each school is managed by a committee, subject to the whole board. All the teachers are subject to annual re-election, and the scale of salary is as follows:—High and normal schools, head masters, first year, \$3,500, subsequently, \$4,000; masters, \$2,600 and \$3,000; sub-masters, \$2,000 and \$2,400; assistants, \$1,000 to \$1,800; teachers of French and German, \$500 to \$750. Grammar schools: masters, first year, \$2,600, subsequently, \$3,000; sub-masters, \$2,000 and \$2,400; ushers, \$1,700 and \$2,000; assistants, \$800 to \$950. Primary schools: teachers, first year, \$600, second year, \$700, subsequently, \$800. Drawing constitutes a separate department, the general supervisor and normal instructor receiving \$3,300, and the instructors \$2,500 each. There is also a department of music; the general supervisor and teacher of music in the High Schools being paid \$3,300; the directors and teachers in the grammar and primary schools, \$3,000, and assistants, \$2,000. Thus it will be seen that the social standard and the rate of pay of the masters and teachers are much higher than in England. Allowing for the present rate of exchange, the master of a grammar school, who is also responsible for the due working of an adjacent primary school, receives a little more than 600*l.* per annum; and his assistants, of whom there are in each school from fifteen to thirty, receive salaries ranging from 120*l.* to 160*l.* sterling. Perhaps there is not to be found in England a single case of a young lady earning such an income in a public school. Even after allowing for difference in the cost of living, which, however, is not nearly so high as in New York, the position of a Boston teacher is far superior to that of one in the mother country. Then in addition to the usual half-holidays on Wednesdays and Saturdays, there are vacations of one week at Christmas, one week in April, eight weeks in July and August, with seven single days on national celebrations. The superintendent of the schools is the Hon. J. D. Philbrick, to whose skill and energy much of the efficient working of the system is due.

The morning session of the grammar and primary schools commences at nine o'clock and closes at twelve, with a recess of twenty minutes. The afternoon session is from two till four. The teachers are required to be present fifteen minutes before each session, and they are enjoined, in all their intercourse with the pupils, to impress on them, by precept and example, the great importance of earnest efforts for improvement in morals, in manners, and deportment, as well as in useful learning. The morning exercises of all the schools commence with the reading by the teacher of a portion of the Scriptures, followed by the Lord's Prayer. The afternoon session closes with appropriate singing. It is not found, in practice, that this gives rise to any religious difficulty, or that parents of any communions, including the Romish, or of no communion, object to it. All children living in the city who are upwards of five years of age, and not disqualified, are entitled to attend the schools. With other children, payment has to be made, unless the board sees fit to remit the fees. Ten truant-officers are appointed to inquire into cases of absence. The primary schools form the lowest grade in the system of public instruction in Boston, and in them are taught the rudiments of an English education. Each school is divided into six classes, each containing, as nearly as possible, forty-nine pupils; and a child should be able to pass the six classes in three years. Reading is taught on the phonetic system of Professor Leigh, the sounds of the letters being learned by the pupils before the names are known, and the whole being then combined into words. After passing through the primary school, the grammar school is reached, where the common branches of an English education are taught. For every fifty-six pupils on the register one teacher is allowed. No lessons are assigned to girls out of school, and those allotted to boys are of such a character as to be acquired by ordinary capacity in an hour. It is only just, however, to add, that in the opinion of some persons who are competent to judge, this rule is not carried out, but it is said that the boys are greatly over-tasked, and do not have sufficient time for recreation.

The grammar-schools are also divided into six classes; each having two or more sections. In the lowest class the subjects of study include reading,

spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, morals and manners, vocal music, vocal and physical culture, and drawing. In the highest class, in addition to these subjects the teaching comprises history, declamation, natural philosophy, physiology, book-keeping, and the constitution of the United States. It is recommended to teachers by the board that in the arrangement of the studies and recitations, those which most severely task the pupils, be, so far as possible, confined to the forenoon. The course of instruction in the grammar-schools is intended to be comprised within four years. In both schools the classes meet in separate rooms, about twenty-five feet square, lofty, well-lit, and well ventilated; special care being taken of the pupils' health and comfort. A brief recess occurs from 10.20 to 10.40, when the windows are thrown open, and the children pass out into the playground, unless the weather be unsuitable, when they assemble in the lofty casements of the buildings. In the various class-rooms, the walls are covered with large boards and slates for demonstrations and exercises. Every scholar, including the infants, has a separate desk, with a backed seat. When called upon to answer, or when volunteering a reply, they rise and stand in the passage by the desks. The masters and mistresses are well-supplied with school-books and with the best appliances for teaching. Books are charged to the children at cost price, but this is remitted in cases of poverty or orphanage. These schools contain children of all classes, including coloured children. In reply to inquiries made respecting the latter, several of the teachers concurred in saying that in the earlier grades, when efforts of memory are chiefly needed, the black children, as a whole, acquit themselves creditably, but that in the higher grades, where the reasoning powers are called into exercise, they generally fail.

From the grammar schools the pupils may, if their parents desire, be transferred to one of the high schools, which are designed to furnish the opportunity of pursuing more advanced studies, and of completing a thorough and liberal English education. In the case of girls, the high school is also intended to qualify them for teachers, by preparing them for the normal school. Pupils must be not less than twelve years of age (fifteen years in the case of girls), and must produce certificates of character and qualifications from their previous instructors, besides passing a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, modern geography, and the history of the United States. The course of study is arranged for three years, and those who have completed this are regarded as graduates of the school, and are entitled to diplomas. No prizes are given, and no competitive examinations are allowed. Any pupil so desiring it may continue for a fourth year. The daily session is from nine o'clock till two; with an hour less on Saturdays. The pupils are classified according to their proficiency; and in the boys' high schools they advance to algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, mensuration, botany, mineralogy, French, German, antiquities, navigation, moral philosophy, with higher degrees of the studies pursued in the grammar schools. Regular exercises are given in English composition and declamation, and particular care is bestowed upon penmanship. In the high school for girls, a similar course of study is pursued under accomplished teachers, who have passed a rigid examination to test their proficiency. The studies of the highest class include Spalding's "History of Literature," Chaucer, Porter's "Intellectual Science," Fawcett's "Political Economy," Kiddle's "Astronomy," Dana's "Geology," Balfour Stewart "On Physics," spherical trigonometry, analytic geometry, Horace, Cicero, Molière, Racine, Schiller, drawing and music of the higher grades, photography, and phonography. Yet the talented head-master complains that the higher education of girls is not sufficiently advanced! Beyond this is the normal school, where teachers undergo a professional training of one or two years. There is also a public national school for boys, the purpose of which is to give thorough general culture to boys intending to pursue the higher branches of learning, or preparing for professional life. This school is also divided into six classes, and the course lasts six years. It includes a thorough classical education, with the higher mathematics, modern languages, and advanced natural science. At the close of the course there is a careful examination by persons chosen for that purpose by the board, and designed to test the real acquirements of the scholar. No special adaptation of studies in the weeks preceding is permitted; all possible sources of discomfiture and embarrassment are watched and removed; and the

examiners are required to pronounce each candidate either prepared or not prepared, no other terms being allowed. To those prepared, a suitable diploma is given, and they are then deemed fitted for one of the Universities. Of these, in New England, the most renowned are Harvard, at Cambridge, near Boston; Yale, at Newhaven; Hartford, Connecticut; and Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. The first two, in particular, are most delightfully placed in the midst of trees and lawns, and have about them an air of repose and antiquity. The school fees at Harvard amount to about 150 dollars, so that a youth who has received a gratuitous education in the primary, grammar, and high schools in Boston, can at slight expense soon qualify himself for a post of private tutor, while pursuing his further studies at the University. Thus the whole system is very complete, and of it most Boston people are justly proud. In addition to the institutions above described, free evening schools for adults, and for such children as may be admitted under direction of the committee, are established; with similar free schools for mechanical drawing.

We copy the following from a recent number of the *Christian Union* (New York):—"We congratulate the friends of religious liberty in this city upon the decision of the council of the corporation, that the Board of Education is forbidden by the city charter to make any appropriation of money in aid of any religious or denominational school. It is a pity that such appropriations were ever allowed in any part of the State, and we hope to see them universally prohibited by law. If any religious sect chooses to establish schools for the education of its children, let it furnish the money for their support from its own treasury, and not seek to pervert to sectarian uses the funds raised by general taxation for the support of the common schools."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT BERLIN.

The King of Italy has been received with much enthusiasm at Berlin. There have been banquets, reviews, opera performances, and a hunting party in his honour. He left somewhat unexpectedly on Friday. After taking leave of the princesses of the royal house he drove with the Emperor, at half-past nine, to the Goerlitz railway-station, where he was awaited by the Imperial Crown Prince, Prince Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, and Count Launay. The King bade the Emperor a most cordial farewell, embracing him and kissing him repeatedly. He subsequently embraced the Crown Prince and the other princes. Before taking his leave the King had an interview of an hour and a half with Prince Bismarck.

As mementoes of his visit to the Prussian capital, the King of Italy has presented a splendid necklace to the Princess Victoria, the King's portrait with an autographic and "most affectionate" dedication to Prince Bismarck, and Royal Orders to the heir of the Prince Imperial, to Count Moltke, and Herr Delbrück. The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, and the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on the Italian envoy, Count Launay.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* publishes an article on the subject of the visit of the King of Italy. It points out that the earnest and resolute peace policy which the German Emperor has inscribed on the banner of the empire has led to a new and firm union between Russia and Austria, and that confidence in the earnestness and strength of that united policy has now been the means of creating a new and firm bond of union between Austria and Italy. The article adds that the King of Italy's visit may be regarded as a fresh security for the pursuance of a decisive and effective peace policy. There would only be an occasion for more precise diplomatic conventions in the event of peace appearing to be actually threatened from some quarter or other. Fortunately, this is not at present the case, and if here and there apprehensions have arisen respecting certain political currents and developments in other countries, and their possible consequences in regard to the peace of Europe, the importance of the new royal visit to Vienna and Berlin it is to be expected will be everywhere clearly recognised and seriously enough appreciated to stifle at once in the germ the growth of any renewed anxiety.

Signors Minghetti and Visconti Venosta had separate interviews with Prince Bismarck. The former is said to have declared himself highly delighted with the turn his conversation with the great Prussian statesman had taken.

The special correspondent of the *Times* gives some interesting details of the visit. Victor Emmanuel pleased the Emperor:—

The King, I am told, has perfectly charmed the German Emperor by the blunt, soldier-like frankness with which, on their first interview, he avowed that, "although he strongly blamed Napoleon for his unwarrantable attack on Prussia in 1870, he was bound to that monarch by such debts of gratitude and by such ties of family, as could not make him indifferent to France's sudden and violent checks, and to her ultimate downfall. Had it been in my power," he said, "it would have been my duty to march to the rescue of the vanquished at the head of 200,000 combatants; but I

was not a free agent in the matter, and I now look upon the past as irrevocable." The King's little speech had not much that could be called Machiavellic in it, and it pleased the Emperor William far more than either any far-fetched and elaborate apology, or even a cautious reticence could have done.

The King of Italy could not be persuaded to prolong his stay, though he had accepted an invitation to a grand *déjeuner*:—

As soon as he found himself half-a-mile out of the station, he declared, he would take off his coat and travel in his shirt-sleeves, all the way to Vienna over the Sommering to Nabresina, Mestre, Turin, all the way he had come; he would travel day and night without half-an-hour's stoppage, and telegraphic despatches should be sent all along the route to save him from all further demonstrations and acclamations, and to inform all that it might concern that the King would rather not see any prefect or mayor, or other bore of that description, as he had already received too many monotonous addresses, and had been obliged to meet them with too many identic replies.

King Victor Emmanuel is not destitute of grace and dignity; he converses with ease, and can place those he addresses at their ease. He has a good stock of general information, and though imperfectly educated he is by no means deficient in intelligence, and especially in that shrewdness and adroitness which enable a man to touch upon many topics without getting out of his depth in any of them. To say it in a few words, he is a king, and can show himself every inch a king when it suits him. Only a very little of it goes a great way with him. He is accustomed to curtail the performance and make short work of it at home, and he hardly foresaw when he set out how irksome and overpowering the same task indefinitely prolonged would be abroad. These good Germans have been surprised and almost scandalised to see a king who sits down at a sumptuous Imperial board and dines without eating. "Ungeheuer!" Not even an ice, nor a *meringue*, nor a glass of champagne, nor a drop of Chartreuse, has the King touched! His cook follows Victor Emmanuel wherever he goes, and satisfies his heroic appetite with *risotto*, *polenta*, and those strong stewed meats, those messes of pottage for which an Italian is ever ready to sell his birthright.

King Victor Emmanuel returned to Turin at two o'clock on Monday morning, and was met by the princes, the authorities, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, by a large crowd of spectators. His Majesty was loudly cheered, and it is stated that he was received with much enthusiasm at all the stations he passed through. There was a great demonstration in Rome on Sunday night, the German, Austrian, and Italian airs being played, amid expressions of popular gratification.

Notwithstanding the cordial reception given to the King of Italy at Vienna, the Austrian Government showed a certain amount of reserve:—

It was explained (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*) that Austria had no quarrel with the Church, and was consequently in no need of allies against the Church. She was unwilling to take any action which might be regarded as a menace to France or a provocation to the Ultramontanes. As soon as the King had departed the Vienna papers began to publish articles intended to reassure France, and demanding that Prussia should first show her hand by making a treaty with Italy; while Austria, until that time reserving to herself full liberty of action, would be governed by the nature of such treaty. This tone was resented at Berlin, and on the very day of the King's arrival it was given out in a semi-official despatch, that no formal alliance would be made at this interview, and that the two Powers would simply endeavour to arrive at a good understanding, in view of possible eventualities. The semi-official journals take up the cue, and declare that Germany will not be betrayed into a step from which Austrian timidity or something worse shrank.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

We have news from Cape Coast Castle to the 6th inst. The Ashantees had remained quiet since the successful attack on Commodore Commerell's expedition up the Prah. They were waiting, it is said, for the end of the rainy season, but were, in the meantime, suffering from semi-starvation. In the meanwhile, Captain Glover has undertaken an expedition up the Volta, on the eastern boundary of the Ashantee territory, which is said to have given great satisfaction. Two ships, one French and one American, had been detected selling gunpowder to the hostile tribes. They have been taken care of, and the coast has been declared in a state of blockade.

About 2,000 railway sleepers, roughly-sawn deals tarred over, have been made by the workmen in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and are on the wharf ready for shipment. It is thought that the line of rails will be laid about forty miles from the point of debarkation, whether it be Cape Coast Castle, Accra, or some place in the Volta, according to the selection of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The War Office having called for volunteers from the corps of Royal Engineers to lay the railway on the road to Coomassie, more than fifty at once came forward to offer their services. Six of them were selected and sent on to Liverpool, and another six have arrived at Woolwich from the School of Military Engineering at Chatham for conveyance in the King Bonny.

In addition to making a railway, it would seem that the authorities have determined that there shall also be a telegraph. Telegraph wires are being shipped. The telegraph posts, it is expected, will be provided in the native forests.

Seventeen hundred suits of uniform are being made at the clothing establishment, Pimlico, for the two regiments in Ireland which expect to leave shortly to take part in this expedition. The 2nd West India Regiment, which was at Demerara, has already gone to the Gold Coast, and the 1st West

India Regiment, which is at present at Jamaica, is awaiting orders to embark. Both these regiments are officered by Englishmen.

The loading of the Bonny with material for the Ashantee war was finished on Saturday, and she will probably sail to-day. Amongst other articles she carries twelve surf-boats, and a ton of freezing salt for the manufacture of ice. A fifth ship is expected at Woolwich immediately. The *Biafra*, which preceded the Bonny, took out a large quantity of Government stores and a number of officers who are to assist in the operations against the Ashantees.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Captain Hewett, V.C., now in command of the *Devastation*, has been nominated, owing to the severity of Commodore Commerell's wounds, to proceed to the West Coast of Africa, and relieve his brother Victoria-Cross man of the portion of his duties connected with the prosecution of the Ashantee war.

The expenditure already incurred in the Ashantee Expedition is estimated at two millions sterling.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the expedition, reports the arrival of the *Ambriz*, carrying Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff, at Madeira, and describing the unsatisfactory equipment of that vessel. The vessel had been so hastily got ready that she was poisonous with new paint and with bilge water accumulated during previous voyages; though a good seagoing vessel, she was so low in the water that, in the absence of bulwarks, wave after wave went over her whenever the breeze was stronger than usual; and she was so badly caulked that the moisture on the deck drained through the boards and dripped into the berths. Everything had to be closed up which could be closed up. The result was that some of the cabins were absolutely poisonous; nearly every one on board suffered from the malady known as painters' colic; and Sir Garnet Wolseley himself, though a good sailor, was laid up for several days. The good temper with which these needless sufferings were borne seems to have been admirable. It is expected that Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff might reach Cape Coast Castle on the 3rd of October.

A correspondent of the *Times* asserts that a very large trade is carried on in Birmingham, in the export of flint muskets, commonly called Africans or Park palings, for the use of the Ashantees against the Britishers. These rude weapons are quite as effective at short ranges as the Martini or any other elaborate arms. They are made by thousands in Birmingham; also very formidable matchet knives about two feet long. In inserting the letter the *Times* asks whether this can be true.

An influential public meeting was held on Monday, at Birmingham, at which Mr. Dixon, M.P., and Mr. Munts, M.P., took part, to consider the action of the Government towards Ashantee. The first resolution expressed regret at the outbreak of hostilities, and a hope that all reasonable attempts would be made to settle differences with the King of Ashantee before sending an army into the interior. A second resolution affirmed that it is the duty of the Government to maintain the policy, approved by Parliamentary committees and eminent statesmen, of confining our possessions on the West Coast of Africa to trading settlements, and also of strictly carrying out the policy of non-interference in the disputes of the native tribes. Another resolution expressed an opinion that the attack by the Ashantees might have arisen from misapprehension as to certain rights and liabilities on either side, and that the dispute had been aggravated by the conduct of the Fantees, who had relied on British military aid to uphold them in their quarrel with the Ashantees. These opinions were embodied in a petition to be presented to Parliament.

THE PEACE SOCIETY ON THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The Peace Society have issued the following circular:—

"The friends of peace and humanity have been deeply grieved at the outbreak of another of those so-called 'little' wars between Great Britain and the savage aborigines of distant regions, which, whenever they arise, are almost invariably found to spring from some glaring want of judgment, or some decided injury to the natives, either on the part of the English officials abroad, or of the Government at home. In this instance it is with the Ashantees—a peculiarly fierce and barbarous tribe in Western Africa—that we find ourselves unfortunately plunged into hostilities. Protests, which cannot but have some weight, have already been raised by some of our friends against the course that certain persons are urging on the Government. Happily, a Cabinet containing among its members such truly Christian and peace-loving men as Mr. Gladstone and John Bright, is not likely to let slip any really practicable opportunity of bringing the conflict to a peaceful termination. But the Government will need the general and outspoken expression of the more thoughtful and Christian portion of the community throughout the land to uphold them in their pacific endeavours; and the more so as the occurrence of a disastrous repulse of an English squadron, near the mouth of the Prah river, has operated extensively to convert into advocates of 'vigorous operations' many persons who previously were inclined to condemn any continuation of the war by this country. The *Times* newspaper, up to the occurrence on the Prah, contained a series of leading articles, charac-

terised by the most judicious, calm, and praiseworthy tone. But this unfortunate repulse has greatly helped those who are in many ways personally interested in raising a clamour for pushing on hostilities.

"Although Parliament is not sitting, the taxpayers of this country should, in each district, take care that their views as to the Ashantee war are brought directly before the attention of the Government and of members of both Houses of the Legislature. The Abyssinian war (miserable as were its results) cost us nine millions, or equivalent to an additional income-tax of 3d. in the pound for three years in succession. The Ashantee war promises to be not less costly, and probably more so, while it has not even the shadowy justification which the former had. Great Britain recently obtained from the Dutch the possession of a strip of the Gold Coast, in relation to which the inland tribe of Ashantees previously possessed certain rights, as just as the right of any Englishman to his own property. For example, according to a treaty signed in 1831, they were to be allowed free access to the coast.

"While the Dutch held Elmina, the chief port on that coast, the Ashantees enjoyed this free access, and also free-trade. But recently, on the British taking possession of Elmina, these privileges were, without any justification, practically taken away from the Ashantees. Hence they are greatly (and not unreasonably) annoyed. But this is not all. They complain that their rebellious subjects are harboured in the British territory; and there is some ground to fear that these complaints are also justified by facts.

"There is one source of dissatisfaction which has been stated to exist, but which is not at present clearly proved to be valid. It has been alleged that the Dutch used to pay a certain annual sum by way of consideration money to the Ashantees for certain advantages, or as compensation for rights enjoyed by the former, and that this sum has been withheld by the British. But be this as it may, there is no doubt that, as to the main cause of complaint, the unwarrantable interference with the Ashantees' right of access to the sea, they are really injured parties, and that Great Britain is plainly in the wrong. Another cause is the occurrence of various outrages upon the Ashantees, perpetrated by neighbouring tribes on the strength of being under the 'protection' of the British—a protection mischievous to all parties concerned, and directly opposed to the settled non-intervention policy of Great Britain in regard to the European Continent. The Ashantees, not being adepts in the slow processes of civilised diplomacy, took upon themselves, under these circumstances, to commence reprisals. Nevertheless, a professedly Christian nation should in such a case pay special regard to the moral aspect of the dispute, and to its own character in reference to the question at issue. England has not even a commonplace *locus standi* for continuing offensive operations. She is, at any rate, bound, by every consideration of right and duty, to make strenuous efforts to adjust the quarrel by means of some judicious and conciliatory arrangements. And even if these involve a little appearance of concession, a really great nation (if first in the wrong) should not shrink from acting fairly. The civilised nation should, by example, instruct the savage one. All these considerations should claim the practical and prompt regard of Englishmen. But, even on the lower ground of pecuniary interest, and of needless burdens upon already over-taxed ratepayers, the British Government is bound to refrain from plunging the country into war under the circumstances. The cost of such a war, which would be carried on through regions where even roads would have to be made by our troops, must be enormous. The dense forests and deadly marshes of that pestilential coast would also be more fatal than the sword to multitudes of unfortunate soldiers who would doubtless perish in their midst. There would be no small danger of disasters resembling those of the wretched Walcheren Expedition. Every practicable means of putting a stop to this contest, at the very earliest opportunity, should be urged upon the Government by the friends of the true interests of the nation and of humanity."

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

Our advices from Zanzibar up to the 30th ultimo represent the Sultan as being resigned to the intimation sent him by the British Government that it was not convenient for them to receive him at present; nevertheless he still entertains the hope of coming to England next spring, and it will be short-sighted policy on our part (our correspondent writes) if he is again disappointed. What the special object of his journey was he does not seem to have disclosed, but it is surmised to be in connection with the payment of the Muscat subsidy and his financial difficulties generally, owing to the sudden abolition of the transport of slaves by sea. Pay the subsidy he cannot, and it is questionable whether other nations would not resent our meddling forcibly to extort it from him. His Highness had no idea of being fêted like the Sultan of Constantinople or the Shah of Persia, and was quite prepared to live unostentatiously and at his own expense during his short sojourn in England. That he has a strong claim upon British sympathy, is the prevailing conviction among all foreigners at Zanzibar, where the precariousness of his authority over the turbulent Arab chiefs and

slave-dealers is held to be an adequate excuse for the dilatoriness which he manifested in signing the treaty. In fact, his position would have been untenable had he dared to accept our conditions except under a direct threat of compulsion. On the whole, however, it is just as well that the Sultan remains where he is at present, for disturbances have broken out at Mombosa, headed by Mubarak bin Rashid, of the Arab Mazrua tribe, who has already routed the first batch of soldiers sent against him. This is only one indication among many that Barghash's kingdom is very unstable, and unless he receives support from abroad there is reason to fear that his authority will be set at defiance and the only semblance of a regular Government on the east coast of Africa, destroyed, to the great injury of trade and the arrest of civilisation generally. Mazrua has offered to place himself and his people under British protection; but it is not likely that Her Majesty's representative at Zanzibar will give any countenance to the rebels. Barghash is sadly in want of ships to maintain order along the coast, and he is reported to have already ordered one from England; but how he is going to pay for it nobody knows. There are a number of used-up ships lying in our dockyards which would answer his purpose very well, and it would be a gracious act on the part of our Government, and at the same time aid the Sultan in carrying out the new treaty, were two or three of these vessels made over to him.

The Frere Mission Blue-book has found its way to Zanzibar, and has been severely commented on. One complains that all the fun has been left out of it; another characterises it as reading like the notes of a few sentimental gentlemen who had been cruising about the ocean in search of anything that might turn up. Surely, Sir Bartle Frere, adds another, must be very angry to see his work compressed into that space, and many good things which he did and wrote cut out of it. And why is nothing said about the action of the French consul? Then the treaty drops in at last so neatly that no one could imagine that the British navy had a hand in clearing the way, or that the consulate did anything more than forward the document to London.

Dr. Kirk, the Consul-General, has returned from a trip along the coast in the Shearwater, Captain Wharton, looking into all sorts of odd nooks and corners. From Latham Island they went to Lufigi, and ran up that river in the steam-cutter for a distance of twenty miles. The conclusion arrived at is that the Lufigi, like almost every other African river on the eastern side of the continent, is utterly useless for trading purposes. The party then went to Kilwa, where they were well received by the local authorities. From information gained on the spot, it appears that the land route bids fair to vie with the suppressed sea route for the transport of slaves. The system has already been organised and will soon be developed into something formidable. Parties start at night, march up to Dar-es-Saleem and Bagayamo, then they either go on to Mombasa and Lamoo from those places and Brava, or else are shipped at Melinda for Lamoo, or taken to Pemba and Zanzibar in fishing canoes. Outside Kilwa, on the slave line, you march one day in the shambas or plantations; then, on your way to Nyassa, you have ten days' constant march through a district without people, for the Wa Moevee and the Wa Guido are not there, but in Zanzibar: they have been hunted or sold, or they are dead, and the country for those ten days is a desert. Another such desert meets you on the other side of the Rovuma, inasmuch that slave-hunting for the last year has been extending northward. These facts suffice to show that the slave battle is still to be fought, and that until slavery, as a status authorising sale, is prohibited, not on the east coast of Africa alone, but throughout the East, the slave-trade will go on. Thousands of slaves have already been moved northerly by land; others will be hunted nearer Zanzibar. The grand object which we ought to have in view is general emancipation. The slaves themselves will probably concur in such a movement, for it is reported that those at Pangani and Tanga have made another stampede and gone off in mass.

A large cargo of slaves has been seized in the Mozambique Channel, on the way to Majunga, in Madagascar, and ample proof has been found that a large trade in slaves goes on almost under the guns of the fort of Mozambique. In fact, they are about as bad as the Zanzibar Arabs in that line.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

WHAT THE ROMAN CATHOLICS PROPOSE.—The *Westminster Gazette*, discussing the question of a general election, says:—"We must, as Catholics, throw [what influence we have into the scales of those who will favour denominational education. To forecast the future is futile at best, though it is sometimes amusing, looking at the strangely Liberal measures passed by Conservative administrations, and taking into consideration the rumours respecting the income-tax. It would be scarcely more far-fetched to state the possibility of a strong Conservative Government turning the tables on the Opposition by granting home rule to Ireland, denominational education to England, and a charter to a Roman Catholic University. These would be great advantages; to hope for them would be Utopian, but with the example of what Cavour and his compact Ministry wrought over a powerful but divided majority, we may hope against hope for the concession of many privileges, provided we can be one and compact. Unity of action without con-

sideration for party is our only policy, and if we can only make our people comprehend this, we must carry all before us, if we are faithful to the principles of the Holy Church."

A "SIMPLE TRUTH" WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is nothing less than the simple truth that at this moment the general body of British taxpayers are lavishing immense sums annually in maintaining and spreading, not only the Roman Catholic doctrines of a former age, but also the new tests of orthodoxy, and the new objects of Divine worship lately invented by our ingenious neighbours across the British Channel. Shocking as the pretended revelations of Mary Alacoque must be to all simple Christians, the whole British people are now instilling them into the minds of the rising Irish generation by means of State-paid schools abandoned to the absolute control of the priesthood, and we are now told in a way not to be mistaken, by archbishops and bishops, that unless we do this, and more also, we may expect to find Ireland a difficulty, if not a foe, in any question of national safety and honour.—*Times of Monday*.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.—The *School Board Chronicle*, in reviewing a book on "School Rates," by the Rev. G. H. Fagan, M.A., prebendary of Wells (published by the National Society), says:—"This gentleman, unconsciously, we believe, almost suggests a basis of compromise with the league. At first, it is true, in the full vigour of his demand for more favourable terms for the Church than were accorded in the Act of 1870, he insists upon the abolition of the Cowper Temple clause, upon the right of the school board, on the vote of the majority, to select the doctrines of a particular sect for teaching in board schools (subject to the conscience clause), and on the liberty of school boards to make grants out of the rates to denominational schools; but by way of alternative, supposing it should turn out that he is asking more than it is possible to get, he advances this ultimatum:—

At the very least let Churchmen insist that in rate-schools and within the walls of rate-school buildings the children shall cease to be forbidden to learn the creeds, catechism, and formularies of their own Church. Let us, if need be, be content to waive the money right, and to deal with the matter as a simple question of that of which Parliament has heard a great deal too little of late years, but which, if I read the signs of the times aright, it is likely ere long to hear a great deal more about—a Churchman's conscience. Once let us get that intolerant enactment repealed which forbids instruction within a rate-school to the baptised children of Churchmen, in the creeds, prayer-book, and catechism of the National Church, and am I too sanguine in believing that the voluntary labours not only of the parochial clergy in those places, but of Church school teachers and—may I not add, in these hopeful days—of skilled lay catechists, will be heartily rendered without fee or reward to train up in the creeds and prayer-book hundreds of thousands of baptised children of our Church, in London, in Liverpool, in Manchester—I must come nearer home—in Yeovil, in Wincanton, in Bridgewater—who otherwise will have no chance of ever distinctively learning that faith into which they were baptised?

"We can see no practical difference between the scheme of religious education in connection with board schools here shadowed forth and that of the National Education League, resolved upon at the Manchester Conference, and sought to be in part carried out by the institution recently of the Birmingham Religious Education Society. Mr. Fagan would forego the application of the school-rate funds to the purposes of denominational education, and simply asks that, as an integral (but not compulsory) part of the board school education, ministers of religion and other voluntary religious teachers should be allowed to enter the schoolroom and, during a short period set apart for that purpose out of the school hours, instruct children of their own particular persuasion in those particular doctrines and observances. That is just what the league proposes, with this trifling distinction, that the league would have the denominations taking part in these arrangements pay to the school board a small sum in the shape of rent for the use of the building, in order that the religious instructors and those who receive the instruction should be under no obligation whatever to the ratepayer in respect to this religious and (if the parties so will it) denominational teaching. If we have not mistaken the drift of Mr. Fagan's scheme, it is a pity that the two parties working in such widely different directions for an object so very similar should not be brought together, and we commend the point at once to the consideration of Mr. Fagan and the league with a view to an agreement upon a platform of agitation."

THE RUMOURS OF A DISSOLUTION.—The *Daily News* says it is easy to understand the origin of the rumours, to which the Conservative organs give currency, of an intention on the part of the Government to dissolve in the course of November if they incur any further defeats. The Conservatives naturally believe the time to be propitious for them. But though there may be legitimate reasons for their desire, there are no just grounds for their expectation. Suppose all the vacant seats should be won by the Conservatives, the majority in Parliament will be reduced but not reversed; and no question how the Queen's Government is to be carried on will have arisen. It would be absurd to go to the constituencies on a mere question of confidence raised by a few defeats out of doors. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are bound to state what they propose in regard to some important unaccomplished reforms before they ask the national judgment as between themselves and their opponents.

Literature.

"HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE."*

The appearance of this second edition of Mr. Van Laun's exquisite translation of "Taine's History of English Literature" is not without a certain significance. It shows that the inductive method of the Frenchmen has led to a result which commands English sympathy. The sparkling brilliancy of M. Taine's manner is not attained, at all events, by looseness of method. We have all read some portion of M. Taine's "Notes in England," and know how, carrying out his principles, he made careful record of social characteristics in our country before he committed himself by setting down his final impressions of our literature. This, as we have mentioned in noticing the earlier editions of this work, was a practical illustration of his leading doctrine. He holds that certain characteristics prevailing at a given period infallibly determine the quality and character of its art and literature. Know the habits, the tendency, the characteristic bent or direction of a period, and you know what its literature must be, and could reproduce it so far; but, apart from reference to social life and social influences, you can never really get to understand it. Literature is thus one of many products—one of many flowers; and you can arrange, ticket, and classify them just as you can common flowers and plants. Its relation to determining causes is just as clear and ascertainable as is the relation of the plant to the conditions amid which it grew. All this, of course, looks at first sight painfully hard and positivistic; but any one who desires to see what vivacious and brilliant faculties of exhibition can do to relieve mere method must read M. Taine. He presents everything in picture—vivid, concrete, living. His picture of the Normans and of Norman life in this volume is simply admirable. So the fine appreciation of the processional, theatrical element in the Shakespearean period. His rare power of seizing the picturesque point, indeed, could hardly be better represented than in the picture he gives elsewhere of the North of Scotland Calvinists going by railway to a revival meeting, and how they sang certain lines as the train moved through the tunnel—a touch we are not likely soon to forget.

Another very remarkable point in M. Taine is his tolerance. He manages pretty nearly to get rid of preconceptions and prejudices. He will not report on anything till he has placed himself in the best possible positions for examination and scrutiny. And yet, though he must perforce submerge any element of personal earnestness, he is very ready to appreciate that quality in others. He admires the Normans; but he sees and fixes the good points in the Saxons too, in spite of their drinking and wild excitement. This is an exquisitely drawn contrast and picture—

"The Saxon could not master his craving for exaltation; the Frenchman could not restrain the volubility of his tongue. He is too diffuse and clear; the Saxon is too obscure and brief. The one was excessively agitated and carried away; the other explains and develops without measure. From the twelfth century the Gestes spun out degenerate into rhapsodies and psalmodies of thirty and forty thousand verses. Theology enters into them: poetry becomes an interminable intolerable litany, where the ideas, expounded, developed, and repeated *ad infinitum* without one outburst of emotion or one touch of originality, flow like a clear and insipid stream, and send off their reader, by dint of their monotonous rhymes, into a comfortable slumber. What a deplorable abundance of distinct and facile ideas! We meet with it again in the 17th century, in the literary gossip which took place at the feet of men of distinction; it is the fault and the talent of the race. With this involuntary art of perceiving and isolating instantaneously and clearly each part of every object people can speak, even for speaking's sake and for ever."

Mr. Van Laun has carefully revised the translation, and in most cases, where he touches it, makes his version more literal without destroying its fluency in any way. This "History" is one of the most sparkling and masterly histories in our tongue; and the publishers have certainly done their share in the printing and binding of this edition, which is in every way admirable.

GERMAN LITERATURE.†

This work is at once so well condensed and so general as to supersede previous efforts of

* *History of English Literature*. By H. A. TAINÉ, D.C.L. Translated from the French by H. VAN LAUN, one of the Masters of the Edinburgh Academy. (Edinburgh: Edmonstone and Douglas.)

† *Outlines of German Literature*. By JOSEPH GOSTWICK, author of "A Handbook of American Literature," and ROBERT HARRISON, Librarian of the London Library, (Williams and Norgate.)

the kind. The best was perhaps that of the Messrs. Chambers, but in some points it is supplemented by this. The editors show uncommon talents for this kind of work. The power of catching separate details and characteristics, and of rising through them to clear general classifications, is exhibited, together with ready power of illustration from other literatures—an indispensable qualification to good work in this kind. Wide reading must show itself here, however, in result—in the merest hint or suggestion of analogy; leaving it to the reader to follow out himself, if he chooses, the contrast or comparison. The value of some slight knowledge of German literature is nowadays not only advantageous, but essential to a right understanding of recent developments of our own literature. Not only have Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller deeply influenced English literature and English thinking; not only have Kant and Fichte, and Schelling, and Hegel, and others materially affected the historical currents of English philosophy, but we can even trace with some degree of certainty the transportation of certain seeds from the German romantic school into our imaginative literature. George MacDonald, for example, we cannot conceive of without some touch of the glamour, the mystic quaintness of the Tieck-Novalis school; but nature only led him to his affinities when he set himself, in early days to devour Tieck's "Phantastus" and Novalis's romances; and certainly the form of all his earlier works was largely determined by this influence. "Phantastus" is one of the most sweetly original of our English works of pure fancy; but, nevertheless, we can see a dim reflection of Tieck's face in its clear flowing, yet tree-shaded waters. And on this point hangs a criticism—almost the only criticism of positive blame on questions of space that we have to make—the German romantic school is hardly adequately represented here. It is easy to see that men of the mental type of both the editors could hardly sympathise with much in that school; but here they were not mere critics, but historians; and sometimes they do tend to play the former rôle rather than the latter. A dozen or so of lines about Novalis, while pages are given to obscure lyrists whom we have hardly ever heard of in England, can surely not be held to be a fair allowance—considering that, owing to various circumstances, Novalis is widely known, and yet but half-known in England. The hymns should, in our idea, have been specially characterised, and one, at least, given as specimen. Then Jean Paul Richter—who, on one point, at least, touched Tieck and the Romantic School, and accordingly moved away from Goethe and Goethe's sympathies—is rather too broadly disparaged on account of form; and certainly we think, considering the vast influence of "Levana," that a short, quiet, and solid extract from one of the early chapters in it, say the 43rd or 44th Section, which deals with the Joyousness of Children, and shows him in a completely different vein from anything here represented or shown, should have been included. Whereas, excepting a portion of a dream which is certainly not his most striking effort, even in that vein—the extracts are nearly all of one character, and rather sadly cut down.

Then again, and we fear arising from the same limitation of interest and sympathy, we find the editors have exhausted all their power on the interpretation and representation of the First Faust and Goethe's moods in the creation of it, leaving the Second Faust, which really needs interpretation, without any recognition. The authors say very significantly, when writing of Schiller:—

"In Goethe's best poems art and nature, thought and its symbol, are united, fused and welded together. In Schiller's poetry we find division; there is a visible strife between the thought and its symbol. The idea seems to be discontented with its incorporation, and endeavours, again and again, to assert itself in some abstract form. The poet first fixes his attention on some noble thought, and then proceeds to find imagery for its expression; but after all his endeavour, the thought is left too often solitary or abstract, as if too pure and high to be incorporated. This abstract elevation may be seen in the drama of *Don Carlos*, especially in the conversation between Philip II. and the Marquis of Posa. Here, as in many other passages, we are reminded that the writer was not content with his avocation as a poet, he wished to analyse and systematise his thoughts, and had an earnest desire to teach."

The general thesis here laid down might have met with more modification had something more of a detailed and exhaustive analysis of the Second Faust, been attempted. But we observe from first to last a passion for separate and isolated points of form which, though quite unconsciously, gives a kind of bias to the book. Very common-place, or at least familiar passages and ideas are often dwelt on and paraphrased to us, when something new and less familiar might have been brought forward. This for example, on Margaret in *Faust* is exquisitely

put, but is there not a bareness of idea?—

"The highest interest throughout belongs to the beautiful character of Margaret, whose innocent love is made the means of urging her on to crime, misery, and insanity. It may remain a question whether the poet-power is more evident in the creation of this heroine, or in the embodiment of all that is cynical, envious, and malignant in the person of Mephistopheles. The fiend is seen in a light of contrast that makes him more and more revolting, and Faust who once despised, now hates, yet dreads, the tempter—of his destined companion for life! By the blind passion of Faust and the machinations of the demon, Margaret is surrounded with a cloud of guilt and disgrace, which becomes darker and darker, though it can never be truly said to belong to her character."

The authors are, on the whole, very happy with the lyrical poets—the men supremely of expression—and it is with a wise sagacity that they have been enabled to group them together, as they have in most instances done. This is the summary on Jean Paul:—

"The true way of ending with *Jean Paul* is to try to say everything; and the author who cannot limit himself does not know how to write. It must be regretted that Richter never learned the value of these maxims. If he had studied them, there would have been less difference of judgment respecting his merits. There may be found in his works more of hearty sympathy with life than we find in thousands of books of authors who have treated literature as an amusement, and have written clear, cold thoughts in a correct style. With these remarks, which include the substance of many critiques, the praise and the blame bestowed on Jean Paul may be left to moderate each other."

The authors have honestly studied, and clearly set forth their subject; their good taste and judgment are admirable; and they have written a book, which in spite of some defects, will be found of signal benefit to English students of German literature, as really giving a concise and connected epitome of the whole history of German literature from its earliest days of Nibelungenleids down to our own day.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Considerations for the Clergy. Being Sketches of Man and his Relations, with an Appendix on Organic Life. By A. RECUSANT. (Elliot Stock.) This is, in many respects, a peculiar book. Clearly the writer of it is a well-informed, studious, and earnest man, who has devoted himself to science and speculation disinterestedly. Perhaps he has done this too thoroughly for orthodoxy, his departure from which he seeks in no way to disguise. He, indeed, has quite fallen away from it in many respects, but he claims still to be biblical and faithful. His idea seems to be that man is tripartite, but he would not go with Dean Alford, for instance, in his simple theory of Body, Soul, and Spirit, which, in the dean's hands and in various other hands, has been found equal to account for, and to reconcile much. Our writer's idea seems rather to involve somewhat of the theories of the Rev. Edward White and others. He holds, as we understand him, that the principle of the soul that would, in all exercise, illustrate the requirements of the moral law is disturbed by the law of the flesh or the animal Spirit, and that the two are reconciled by the incoming of a new constituent or influence, that of the spirit, by which is salvation, but which is not inherent but communicated to us, and is the regenerator and sanctifier through which eternal life comes in to us. The Father and Son are persons, but the Holy Spirit is an influence belonging to both, and this communicated to man saves him. The thing is demonstrated in a semi-inductive way, proceeding with a certain scientific closeness, in which we have, as a groundwork, far more of physiological and chemical lore than is usually met with in anything bearing even remotely on theology. Of course, Calvinism—especially in its extreme forms of absolute election or reprobation—is held at bay, no quarter being given to it, and many prudent hints are held out to ministers—for clergymen are not alone concerned—in the course of the discussion. We can imagine people finding the book useful, especially its first part, for other reasons than the force of its main argument. It is full of facts clearly and fairly put.

Chapters on Trees. A Popular Account of their Nature and Uses. By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY, authors of "Birds of Land and Water," &c. (Cassell.) This is really a well-written and handsome book. The Misses Kirby always write simply and with grace, and sometimes they have a felicity in descriptive touches that are not so often met with in this kind of writing as could be wished. A couple of chapters in the outset are given to a simple elucidation of main botanical principles—stages and modes of tree-growth, sap circulation and so forth, and then come sketches of the great families of trees, home and foreign, eastern and western, oaks, palms, pines, poplars, willows, alders, chestnuts, planes, larches, cedars, yews, bamboos, bananas, and all the rest. One of the most interesting sketches is that of the chinchona tree. The book is adorned with really good illustrations; so that we can hardly think of a better volume for a present or school prize.

Ned Wright: The Story of his Life. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This is a new edition of the record of a most remarkable career. How the wilful, wicked boy, whom even his father thrust out, and his mother

despaired of; who was prize-fighter, thief, and so much else that was bad, was at length touched by the Gospel, they who wish to know must read in this book—the second edition of which is most inviting. We can only afford room here to call attention to its issue. It is adorned with a good steel portrait of the pugilist-preacher.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Dark Sayings of Old	Nisbet.
Natural Philosophy. Part I, Mechanics	T. Murby.
Scripture Manuals—Numbers	Ditto.
Pillars of the House. Vol. IV.	Macmillan.
Congreve's Gems of Song	Stock.
Chapters on Trees	Cassell.
Outlines of Natural History	Blackwood.
In the Isle of Wight. 2 vols.	Sampson Low.
Royal Guide to London Charities, 1873-74	R. Hardwicke.
The Old Masters and their Pictures	Strahan.
Free Trade and Free Enterprise	Cassell.
Half-Hours with the Microscope	R. Hardwicke.
On the Pursuit of Truth	Longmans.
Count Rumford: How He Banished Beggary from Bavaria	Ditto.
A Scamper across Europe	Ditto.
The Parable of the Prodigal Son	Hamilton, Adams, & Co.
Hints of Horace	Basil M. Pickering.
Rockbourne	Edmonston & Douglas.
Little Trix	Ditto.

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS.—The Interpreter, Lithographer, Antiquary; Hardwick's Science Gossip; Our Work in Ireland in 1873, by the Rev. Clement Clemance, B.A. (Yates and Alexander); Milk, Typhoid Fever, and Sewage: a Series of Letters, by Alfred Smea, F.R.S., F.C.S. (Collingridge); Oswestry Congregational Magazine; The Nonconformist Churches; True Branches of the Church of Christ; A Healing Word, by Robert C. Jenkins, M.A., Rector of Lymington, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury (Folkestone: J. English); Our Own Fireside, Day of Days, Home Words, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, True Catholic, Child's Companion, Tract Magazine, Cottager and Artisan, Old Jonathan, Family Friend, Friendly Visitor, Children's Friend, Infant's Magazine, British Workman, Band of Hope Review, Victoria, Gentleman's, Good Words, and Sunday Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

"HANDS" WANTED.—No one can take a walk through the city without being struck by the unusually large number of notices that "hands" are wanted. Every city industry seems to be represented in this demand, which is a very cheering sign, and a good answer to those who are always warning us that our "trade is going away from us."—*City Press*.

TYPHOID FEVER IN MARYLEBONE.—Dr. Whitmore has presented a report to the Marylebone Vestry on the recent outbreak of typhoid fever. After referring to the detection of the milk supply as the cause of the attack, he states that as far as he can ascertain, ninety families or 320 persons were affected. The incidents detailed in connection with many of these cases tend to prove incontestably that they owe their origin to infected milk. The percentage of deaths he has not yet been able to arrive at. Many of the patients were removed to hospitals out of the parish, and others have gone into the country, in the interval between drinking the milk and the first symptoms of the attack. At present, however, he knew of about twenty deaths, and of that number, not more than five or six occurred in Marylebone.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR GREAT BRITAIN which have just been issued give evidence of the welcome fact that our resources in animal food have rapidly increased of late. The following figures show the total number of live stock in Great Britain, at Midsummer, of each of the last three years:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1871	5,337,759	27,119,560	2,499,602
1872	5,624,894	27,921,507	2,771,749
1873	5,964,540	29,437,635	2,500,250

At the same time the quantity of land under grain crops is slightly decreasing, as may be seen from the table below:—

	Wheat, acres.	Barley, acres.	Oats, acres.
1871	3,571,894	2,365,783	2,715,707
1872	3,589,857	2,316,332	2,705,837
1873	3,490,332	5,336,050	2,676,234

These statistics point to an increased application of land to the production of animal food, and to a greater reliance on foreign supplies of grain.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, THE ASSYRIAN EXPLORER, has given the text of the tablet which rendered the account of the deluge incomplete. It will be remembered that he recently discovered the identical tablet while in Assyria on the *Daily Telegraph* expedition. He translates the inscription as follows:—"On the coming of the flood which I shall send, thou shalt enter into the ship, and the door of the ship turn, thou shalt send into the midst of it thy corn, thy furniture, and goods, thy gold and silver, thy male slaves, and thy female slaves, the sons of the army, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field, all that thou hearest thou shalt do . . . they shall spread, and they shall guard the door of the ship. Sinit attended and opened his mouth, and spake, and said to the god Hea, his lord."

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—"An Irish Farmer," of Portarlinton, gives in the *Morning Post* the following account of the harvest in Ireland, correcting the impression that the harvest has been bad:—"The fact is, the corn harvest, both barley and oats, is an admirable one, and has been well saved, notwithstanding the showery weather. The potato crop is magnificent, being double the quantity of last year, and the tubers very fine. There has been some destruction in the 'flounders' and also the 'Scotch downs,' but on the whole it is a splendid crop—finer than for many years past both in quantity and quality. The first turf harvest in June was well saved, and should we have a dry autumn there will be no lack of good firing. I deeply regret, for the sake of my friends, Messrs. Butt and the 'Home Rulers,' that I am compelled to give so good an account of our harvest prosperity in Ireland. Indeed, the growing prosperity of this country, so visible to all who choose to see it, must be a sad stumblingblock to my agitating friends, as it threatens very shortly to take the bread out of their mouths for ever and a day."

MR. GLADSTONE'S SEAT.—It is no secret (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that the two members who have asked the Speaker to issue a new writ for Greenwich on the ground that Mr. Gladstone has legally vacated his seat for that borough are Mr. J. Lowther and Mr. Rowland Winn. In reply to these gentlemen, the Speaker, it is understood, has stated that by a clause in the Act of 1858 he can have no official knowledge of Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and therefore he can in no way interfere until Mr. Gladstone has notified such acceptance to him. The correspondence is now some days old, and by this time Mr. Gladstone has probably been informed of this last piece of irritation which has been directed against him, and has forwarded to the Speaker whatever notification may be necessary. The general impression in political circles is that the Speaker will decline to issue his writ, and will reserve the case for the decision of the House. The point to be decided will be a very important one, and may possibly lead to an amendment of the Act. I ought to add that the action of these two members is believed to be purely individual, and that they have received no support from the leaders of the Conservative party.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.—From a paper published by the authority of the Postmaster-General, the following extracts may be worthy of public perusal. Postal telegraph cards, with space for twenty words, are now issued at the cost of one shilling each. They are intended for inland messages only, and are delivered free within one mile from the terminal station. They may be posted like an ordinary letter in a pillar, wall, or post-office letter-box, whence they are carried away by the usual collector for transmission by wire. A large number of these boxes are cleared at three a.m., and a telegraph card deposited in one of them after the departure of the night mails or during the time the telegraph office is closed—usually between eight p.m. and eight a.m.—would be taken out at three a.m. and sent off by wire as soon as the business of the day commenced. Packages containing twenty of these cards may be purchased at 1l. per packet. Books of inland telegram forms, upon which a 1s. stamp is embossed, may also be had at the rate of 1l. per twenty forms. The cost of a reply to a telegram may be prepaid, and the reply may be sent at any time within two months of the date of original telegram, a prepaid reply form being delivered to the receiver, who may either use it for the reply or prepay another message.

TURNING THE TABLES.—Isaac Johnson, a broker carrying on business in Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, was charged at the Marylebone police-court, on Saturday, with levying an excessive distress. Mrs. Maxwell, a poor woman, whose husband is in Colney Hatch Asylum, and who earns her living by washing, said she owed her landlord 2s. 6d. for rent. On Saturday week the defendant called on her for that amount, and she paid him. On the following Monday he again called for the rent that was due, broke open the door of her room, and when she said she had not got the half-crown, he took away everything that was in the room, even her wash-tub, so that she could not gain her living; in fact, she was left destitute, and had to sleep on the floor. She applied to the magistrate for advice, and the magistrate sent a warrant officer named Bungay to make inquiries. Bungay found that the woman's statements were true, and that the goods had been removed to a pawnbroker's. Bungay saw the wash-tub, and said that it alone was worth more than the half-crown. The defendant said he distrained for 2s. 6d. rent, and if the woman liked to pay his expenses she could have her goods. Mr. Pain, a solicitor, said he had been applied to by more than 100 poor persons who had complained of the defendant. Mr. Mansfield said the defendant's conduct was infamous, and he would have to return the whole of the goods and pay 12s. 6d. costs. The defendant, it is stated, "hastily left the court," but shortly afterwards his solicitor said he would not pay the money, and a distress warrant was then issued against him.

COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—The very interesting paper read by Mr. Firth before the Mechanical Science Section of the British Association seems to set at rest the doubt whether coal can generally and profitably be cut by machinery. The substitution of machinery for human labour in collieries is only a question of time. The results of this change promise to be of immense importance.

They will influence the price of coal in three ways. In the first place, they will reduce the cost of production. Mr. Firth estimates the difference in favour of cutting by machinery over cutting by hand at 1s. 7d. a ton. In the second place, the coal-owners will become independent of their miners as regards the amount of output. One machine, Mr. Firth says, worked by a man, a youth, and a boy, can do the work of twelve average men, thus reducing the demand for hand labour by more than 75 per cent. In the third place, the masters will no longer be able, as now, to fall in with the men's desire to restrict the output of coal. When a colliery owner has gone to the expense of setting up costly machinery, he will naturally be anxious to get as much work as possible out of it. If he does not use to the full the powers newly put into his hands, he will know that other owners cannot be trusted to exercise equal self-restraint, and consequently that any attempt on his part to keep down the output will affect not the price of coal but simply the amount of his share in it. It seems also that seams which lie too deep to be worked at a profit by hand-cutting will become remunerative under machine cutting, and that the cost of opening new pits and the time required for bringing them into working order will be greatly reduced. In all these ways the introduction of machinery will tend to make coal cheaper.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.—By next winter there will be three distinct parties exploring in the Holy Land, one English and two American. In carrying out the objects of the Palestine Exploration Fund, Lieutenant Conder and his party have carefully explored Caesarea, made plans of all its buildings, and traced and examined its aqueduct for six miles. The temple has also been identified. Jimmath-Serah, the birthplace of Joshua, has been identified as Tibney. Plans have been made of Joshua's tomb, which was shown in the days of Jerome. Monin has been mapped, and plans made of the tombs of the Maccabees. Full details of all ruins are noted on the spot, such as the size of stones, and the kind of mortar used. The style of the building receives special attention, careful measurement being always made. Drawings are always made of the capitals and cornices. In this exhaustive manner more than five hundred towns have been noted. The fund proposes also to prosecute its excavations in and around Jerusalem. Captain Warren's discoveries there have only increased the society's desire for farther researches. The captain, it may be remembered, found that the great wall of the Holy City extended downwards, sixty, seventy, and in one place a hundred and twenty feet below the apparent surface, and that at that depth "the ancient foundations were reached, reposing in all their primitive majesty." Now come the points of determination: where were the walls of the city at its various periods of growth; where the exact site and what the limits of the Temple; where was Christ's sepulchre; where the tomb of David and the other kings; where the Pool of Bethesda and all the other sacred spots? Without any reasonable doubt, says the secretary of the Fund, they are all hidden below the modern city, and all recoverable by energy, tact, and perseverance. As Captain Warren's services are not to be had again, the society has secured M. Ganneau, an Oriental archaeologist, who for many years has been attached to the French consulate at Jerusalem, and is perfectly familiar with the ground and the language of the natives. If the requisite amount of money can be raised in time, Ganneau will commence operations the coming season. Much is expected of him after he is once fairly at work.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—The *Times* publishes a condensed account, occupying about two columns and a-half, of a "preliminary report" which has been issued by the royal commission appointed at the instance of Mr. Plimsoll "to inquire into the alleged unseaworthiness of British registered ships." The substance of the report is contained in its concluding paragraphs, in which the commissioners recapitulate the schemes suggested for a compulsory survey and classification of merchant shipping under Lloyd's or Government, and counter evidence "throwing doubt upon all such proposals," and tending to show that "Government interference would only make matters worse," and end their preliminary report as follows:—"Amid these conflicting opinions, it is impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to offer with any confidence any recommendation on this subject. We have referred to it here in the hope of directing public attention to a question which has often been treated as if it were of easy solution; it involves, however, a great principle of public policy which should not be adopted or rejected without comprehensive and searching examination." The commissioners draw attention to the material change in the law which has occurred since their appointment, and which gives the Board of Trade full powers to detain unseaworthy ships. Before recommending further legislation, they think it would be well to observe the effect of the new enactment. The witness suggested to the commission by Mr. Plimsoll, the report observes, "did not much assist our investigation, and we lost valuable time in trying to elicit facts from the casual observations and unrecorded recollections relating to former events. We obtained, however, more trustworthy evidence from other sources, and although among so many witnesses there was, as might be expected, much difference of opinion, yet it was sufficiently proved that ships were not unfrequently

sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition." In another portion of the report the commissioners observed:—"He (Mr. Plimsoll) has the merit of having called attention to the loss of life which occurs in the mercantile marine from the culpable neglect of shipowners, as well as from other preventable causes. Some allowance may, therefore, be made for mis-statements and exaggerations which we are obliged occasionally to notice." The commissioners state that, in their opinion, "there is no ground for the imputation made by Mr. Plimsoll that the Board of Trade desired to screen the shipowners."

Gleanings.

An author says that one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out. That is true—particularly at the knees and elbows.

A shekel, supposed to have belonged to Judas Iscariot, is advertised for sale in the columns of the *New York Herald*, price 3,000 dollars.

The record of deaths caused in England during a year past from starvation, cold, exposure, and general privations gives a total of 238, being fifty-three fewer than in the previous twelve months.

It is said that a Mr. Barlow is about to make a boulevard of Piccadilly by gratuitously planting a row of trees from Arlington-street to Hyde Park Corner.

A discovery of considerable interest to antiquaries has been made in Iona, where an ancient burying-ground, supposed by some to be the place where St. Columba was interred, has been found.

An auctioneer once said—"Ladies and gentlemen, there is no sham about these carpets; they are genuine tapestry carpets—I bought them of old Tapestry himself."

It is worthy of note, that while second thoughts are best in matters of judgment, *first thoughts* are always to be preferred in matters that relate to morality.—*Dymond*.

The amateur coaching season in London, which is now drawing to a close, is said to have been unusually prosperous. A instance is mentioned of one of the slowest coaches out of London, with an eight miles journey westward, that netted a clear gain of nearly 1,000*l*.

A Boston preacher, in speaking of the danger of permitting the Bible to be crowded out by the newspaper, perpetrated the following excellent pun:—"Men, nowadays," said he, "are like Zaccheus, desirous of seeing Jesus, but they cannot, because of the *Press*."

There is a sect in South Carolina called "Zion's Travellers." They profess to be immediately directed by the Lord, and to have fresh revelations from above. They recently supposed that the Lord ordered them to remove to North Carolina, and now they are on their way thither.

AN ODD EPITAPH.—The following epitaph is to be found in Braken Churchyard, Shetland:—

He was a peaceable and quiet man, and to all appearance a sincere Christian. His death was very much regretted Which was caused by the stupidity of Laurence Tulloch in Clothier, who Gave him saltpetre instead of Epsom salts, Of which he died in the space of three Hours after taking a dose of it.

PULPIT THEMES.—The following is a sample of two pulpit topics discoursed upon in a city church in the United States by the same preacher on the same Sunday:—"Afternoon subject, the Incontrovertible Inexhaustibility of God's Providence. Evening, the Indubitable, Angelic Acclamation of the Ineffable Austerity of the Approaching 'Woe.' The subject of the morning sermon is not given. If the rhetoric of the body of these discourses was equal to that of their titles, it was enough to give the congregation spiritual dyspepsia for a month.

VAPOURS, FEARS, AND TREMORS.—There are very few persons, probably, who do not know what it is to awake in the early hours of morning, when vitality is said to be at its lowest, with a load on mind and spirits, a sense of things going all wrong with us, a worry of other people's misdoings, a panic of self-mist, a horror of impending evil. One stings after another starts us when broad awake. The real anxieties of the past day grow into the dimensions of despair, molehills swell into mountains, a feverish activity in self-tormenting raises a host of goblins out of our most trifling blunders. Memory recalls long-past mistakes, and sets them up in hideous enlargement; cheek-by-jowl with these bristle the words and deeds of yesterday, charged with a baleful significance, and pregnant with evil issues, which nothing but a prompt reversal can avert. Something must be done, and that instantly. If the post went out at four o'clock in the morning, if the household and the outer world were astir to act out the programme of undoing with which our disturbed fancy is so busily prolific, there is no knowing what spectacle we might not present, or how low our credit for discretion might sink, leaving the world with a different opinion of our desecration from what we trust to be its present estimate. But with this painful experience comes also the calming recollection that this morbid conscience has but shortlived reign, and leaves little trace upon our actions. We settle it, perhaps, that something has disagreed with us, or we were overtaken the day before, and the nervous system deranged. We lay aside the hours of our fidgets as we do our dreams—nobody need be any the wiser. We relapse into hope and complacency. There is no more ques-

tion of undoing the past; we live in the present and work for the future as before. It is well, however, to recall these restless, agitated, unreasonable moments (for we are not concerned here with the workings of true compunction), if we have ever experienced them, as they teach us tenderness and forbearance towards a very trying class. For an hour our nerves had been painfully excited; there are people whose lives, or long periods of them, are passed in precisely the condition of thought and feeling we have described. We can laugh at ourselves when we emerge from out of this fantastical purgatory, but there are some who never do so emerge.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*.

MUSHROOMS.—Some useful advice on the subject of mushrooms was given by Mr. Justice Denman in the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, on the occasion of the grand jury throwing out a bill of indictment against a gardener who was charged with murdering a fellow-servant by giving her poisoned mushrooms to eat. Although there was no reason to suppose that the prisoner had any felonious intention in giving the deceased the mushrooms, yet three persons were dangerously poisoned by them, and one of them actually died; the fungi being so much like mushrooms that even a skilled witness saw nothing in them to distinguish them from those articles of food. Mr. Justice Denman thought it was desirable that these facts should be thoroughly well published and known. It appeared that mushrooms growing under trees were dangerous, because, as he (Mr. Justice Denman) supposed, they were fed on decayed roots which were, perhaps, tainted with poison. That being so, added the judge, "let everybody beware of eating mushrooms which grow under trees." So many persons have from time to time come to an untimely end through eating poisonous fungi bearing a close resemblance to mushrooms that perhaps the most prudent course would be for those who are unwilling to risk their lives, to abstain from eating mushrooms altogether. In the meantime, however, as there are many people who infinitely prefer the chance of a painful death to the certain anguish of denying themselves any luxury on which they set their hearts, it may, perhaps, be as well to call attention to the following tabulation by Professor Bentley of the general characters by which the edible and poisonous species of fungi may, as a rule (but not an unerring one), be distinguished. Edible mushrooms.—1, Grow solitary in dry airy places; 2, are generally white or brownish; 3, have a compact brittle flesh; 4, do not change colour when cut, by the action of the air; 5, juice watery; 6, odour agreeable; 7, taste not bitter, acid, salt, or astringent. Poisonous mushrooms.—1, Grow in clusters, in woods, and dark damp places; 2, usually with bright colours; 3, flesh tough, soft, and watery; 4, acquire a brown, green, or blue tint when cut and exposed to the air; 5, juice often milky; 6, odour commonly powerful and disagreeable; 7, having an acid, astringent, acid, salt, or bitter taste. It is best to avoid all fungi which have arrived at their full development or show any signs of change; and by soaking doubtful fungi cut in slices for about an hour in vinegar and afterwards washing them in boiling water, they may, it is stated be rendered harmless.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGE.

SOUTHGATE—MARSHALL.—On Sept. 25, at the Congregational Church, Clapham, by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., Arthur Douglas, second son of John Southgate, Esq., of Streatham Hill, to Cordelia Clara, third daughter of J. Garner Marshall, Esq., of Clapham-park. No cards.

DEATHS.

DEVONSHIRE.—Sept. 28, at Camden House, Lee Glebe, Blackheath, Mr. Robert Devonshire, in his 76th year. Friends of the Rev. William Gill will please accept this intimation.

HORTON.—September 29, at Derby, of typhoid fever, Sarah Ellen, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. G. Horton, Congregational minister, Wolverhampton, aged 46 years.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1873.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
Notes issued £37,938,165 Government Debt. £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 3,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 22,938,165
Silver Bullion

£37,938,165 £37,938,165
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Proprietor's Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity) £13,270,168
Reserve .. 3,846,531
Public Deposits .. 8,072,468 Other Securities .. 21,785,531
Other Deposits .. 21,384,051 Notes .. 12,639,905
Seven Day and other Bills 438,156 Gold & Silver Coin 598,602
£48,294,206 £48,294,206

Sept. 25, 1873.

FRANK MAY, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 29.

The weather has continued very fine since Monday last. Foreign supplies have been moderate, English have increased. Wheat: English white 2s. and red 3s. per qr. lower on the week. Foreign was to-day in better demand than the tone of Friday's market had indicated; but we write Australian 2s. and Russian 1s. to 2s. lower than Monday last. Coast cargoes are 1s. down. Barley: Best malting unaltered, secondary 1s. to 2s. cheaper; grinding as last quoted, but less free of sale. Maize quiet, at rather less money. Oats unchanged in value, with fair inquiry. Flour: Barrels fully 6d. and sacks 1s. lower.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	PEAS—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent.	—	—	Grey	34	38
red	—	—	Maple	37	43
Ditto new ..	54	—	White	37	42
White	—	—	Boilers	37	42
" new	54	—	Foreign	37	41
Foreign red ..	57	61	RYE	36	38
" white	62	64	OATS—		
BARLEY—			English feed ..	22	30
English malting	34	39	" potato	—	—
Grinding	31	33	Scotch feed	—	—
Distilling	35	41	" potato	—	—
Foreign	37	40	Irish Black ..	21	23
MALT—			" White	20	27
Pale	66	74	Foreign feed ..	21	25
Chevalier	—	—			
Brown	55	60	FLOUR—		
BEANS—			Town made ..	50	57
Ticks	34	38	Best country		
Harrow	35	40	households ..	45	47
Pigeon	42	50	Norfolk & Suffolk	39	44
Egyptian	37	39			

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 29.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,334 head. In the corresponding week in 1872 we received 14,589; in 1871, 19,038; in 1870, 12,459; in 1869, 13,120; and in 1868, 8,617 head. The cattle trade to-day has been in a very quiet state, and prices occasionally have been weaker. The number of beasts has been satisfactory, but there has still been a great difference in the quality. From our own grazing districts a fair supply has come to hand. Prime breeds have been in request, and have realised full prices, the best making 6*l*. 8*d*. per 8*l*bs., but medium and inferior stock has been lower in value. From Lincolnshire we have received about 80 head; from Leicestershire and Northamptonshire about 1,500, and there have also been about 200 Welsh runts, and about 400 Herefords, in addition to about 400 from other parts of England. The foreign side of the market has been fairly stocked, the receipts, however, chiefly from Tonnage, over 1,700 coming from that port. There have also been about 120 Spanish, and about 80 Dutch. The inquiry has been chiefly for the best animals, which have realised steady prices, other breeds being lower. The show of sheep has been rather less extensive. The position of the trade has been unaltered, sales progressing slowly on former terms. The best Downs and half-breeds making 6*s*. 8*d*. to 6*s*. 10*d*. per 8*l*bs. Calves have been in short supply and limited request at about late rates. Pigs have changed hands on former terms.

Per 8*l*bs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4	6	to 5	0	Pr. coarse woolled	6	0	6	4
Second quality	5	2	5	6	Prime Southdown	6	6	6	10
Prime large oxen	5	10	6	2	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	8
Prime Scots	6	2	6	4	Prime small	5	2	5	10
Coarse inf. sheep	4	6	5	0	Large hogs	4	2	4	6
Second quality	5	2	5	8	Neat sm. porkers	5	0	5	4

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, Sept. 29.—In spite of the cooler temperature and the limited supplies offering, the trade was excessively dull, and the quotations, if anything, pointed downwards.]

Per 8*l*bs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	0	3	6	Inferior Mutton	4	0	4	8
Middling do.	3	8	4	2	Middling do.	5	0	5	4
Prime large do.	4	8	5	2	Prime do.	5	4	5	10
Prime small do.	5	2	5	8	Large pork	4	0	4	4
Veal	4	8	5	4	Small do.	5	0	5	6

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 29.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,319 firkins butter, and 3,254 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 26,565 packages butter, 2,022 bales, and 65 boxes bacon. The butter market ruled slow last week, and buyers purchased cautiously. Best Dutch declined 2*s*. per cwt., say to 12*s*. to 12*s*. 6*d*. The bacon market ruled quiet, no change in the value of best Waterford; the dealers purchase sparingly for immediate use. Other descriptions are very irregular.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 29.—For the past few days the transactions in new hops have been extremely limited, only a few of choicer samples commanding attention. Consumers decline to go into stock at the present currency, consequently our market is flat. Planters generally are very firm, and refuse to make any material concession in prices. Foreign markets are firm. Mid and East Kent, 6*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*.; Weald of Kent, 5*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. 10*s*. 7*s*. 9*d*.; Sussex, 5*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. 6*s*. 1*s*. 6*d*.; Country Farnham, 6*l*. 6*s*. 10*s*. 8*d*.; Farnham, 7*l*. 8*s*. 10*s*.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 29.—The potatoes that arrived from the various districts are diseased, and in some cases to a considerable extent; hence sales are pressed at the following prices:—Regents, 70*s*. to 80*s*. per ten; Shaws, 70*s*. to 80*s*. per ten; Kidneys, 80*s*. to 100*s*. per ten; Flukes, 90*s*. to 120*s*. per ten.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 29.—A few samples of new red English cloverseed have been shown, quality not fine, and price not yet fixed. Old samples of foreign have met more inquiry, and prices are rather higher. Fine trefoil was taken off somewhat over late rates. Canaryseed brought enhanced values. Hempseed sold steadily, at full prices. Winter tares met a good sale, at quite as much money for the best descriptions. New white mustard met a slow sale, and inferior samples could be bought for rather less money. English samples of rapeseed were saleable on former terms.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 29.—The English wool market has been without feature. Business has not been brisk, but prices have been steady.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 29.—For linseed oil the market has

been quiet. Rape has been in moderate request. Other oils have been in slow request.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 29.—The tallow trade is steady. P.Y.C. is quoted at 43s. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow commands 42s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

HOW TO DYE SILK, WOOL, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c. in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

VALETTUDO VISQUE LIBERIS.—"A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room."—Extract from "Cassell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Manufactory, Bermondsey, London.

"CERTAIN, STRAIGHT, AND INTELLIGIBLE GUIDANCE."—After the hot season that has just passed by, a mild damp atmosphere will probably follow, and in its train will come fever, sore throat, diphtheria, chest complaints, and rheumatism. Holloway's ointment well rubbed upon the skin, near the affected part, at once corrects the relaxing and depressing effects of dampness on the constitution and spares sickness; it penetrates to the internal structures, regulates the local circulation, assuages inflammation, soothes irritation, braces relaxed organs, and heals ulcerations. Holloway's pills, simultaneously taken, expedite the cure. In all cases of disease of the throat, immediate recourse is recommended to Holloway's purifying and powerful preparations, which, assiduously employed, will prevent asthma, consumption, and other serious issues.

Advertisements.

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.

SEWING MACHINES,

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It is absurdly claimed for almost every Sewing Machine, whatever description, that it is superior to all others, for all purposes.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

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MR. SPURGEON NEEDS a SECOND SCHOOLMASTER at the Stockwell Orphanage. He must be a single man, accustomed to teaching, and he will be expected to live in the Orphanage. Apply by letter to Mr. C. Blackshaw, Tabernacle, Newington, London.

MAN SERVANT WANTED in a large Boarding House. A strong, active, obliging man, a good waiter, would find this a valuable situation. Apply to Mr. Burr, 10, 11, and 12, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London.

LECTURE ON THE SUN.

By Mr. RICHARD DART.

N.B.—Mr. D. being engaged to lecture at Redruth, Cornwall, on the 11th, and at Exeter on the 13th of November, is DESIROUS of further ENGAGEMENTS to accord. Schools, Young Men's Societies, &c., may be visited on Terms according to what they can afford to pay, if they lie on route and can accommodate dates. The Lecture is illustrated by Diagrams, Models, and Chemical Experiments. The present month of October, end of November, &c., are open for Engagements in and around London.—Address, 12, Bedford-street, Strand, London.

EDUCATION.—CLEVEDON, SOMERSET.—

The Rev. C. J. BIRD, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., late Vicar of West Fordington, Dorchester, who succeeded on the Bennett Judgment, is desirous of RECEIVING not more than TEN PUPILS. Twenty-five guineas per term.

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E. Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, or of Rev. W. Jeffery, Westbury, Wilts.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

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"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.

NINE PRIZE MEDALS awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman of large experience in canvassing, with a wide connection among the best advertisers, and who has been engaged for the last two years on the staff of a first-class Weekly, is DESIROUS of obtaining another ENGAGEMENT at a moderate salary and good commission. Unexceptionable references given.—Address, C. S., care of Publisher of this paper.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND AND WALES.

The THIRTY-FOURTH AUTUMNAL ASSEMBLY of the Congregational Union will be held at IPSWICH, on OCTOBER 13 and FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS, when the following will be the order of the proceedings.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

7 p.m.—A Prayer Meeting in Nicholas-street Chapel, Ipswich. Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Ferguson.

8 p.m.—A Sermon in Nicholas-street Chapel, by the Rev. John Graham, Sydney.

7 p.m.—A Sermon at Hadleigh, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., London.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

10 a.m.—The Assembly of the Union in Tacket-street Chapel, Ipswich. Chairman's Address. Paper on "The Interdependence of Independent Churches," by the Rev. T. S. Williams, Nottingham. Resolution on Councils of Reference.

2 p.m.—Dinner at the Public Hall. Chairman, E. Goddard, Esq.

3.30 p.m.—Sectional Meeting (Theological Section) at Crown-street Chapel. A paper will be read by Professor Charlton, Western College, on "The Inspiration of the Scriptural Writers," Chairman, H. R. Ellington, Esq., London.

3.30 p.m.—Sectional Meeting at St. Clement's Chapel. A Paper will be read by the Rev. W. Roberts, London. Chairman, S. S. Mander, Esq., Wolverhampton.

7 p.m.—A Public Meeting, at the Public Hall, for the Exposition and Enforcement of Free Church Principles, Chairman, E. Miall, Esq., M.P. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. A. H. Byles, B.A., Leeds; the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield; and the Rev. G. W. Conder, London.

7 p.m.—A Sermon at St. Clement's Chapel, Ipswich.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

10 a.m.—Assembly in Tacket-street Chapel. Introduction of Delegates from other bodies. A resolution in reply to a letter of the "Vigilance Committee appointed at a Meeting of Churchmen and Nonconformists, held July 10, 1873."

2 p.m.—Dinner at the Public Hall, Chairman, E. Grimwade, Esq.

3.30 p.m.—Sectional Meeting at Crown-street Chapel, a Paper will be read on "Fellowship in the Churches," by Manning Prentice, Esq., Chairman, C. J. Andrew, Esq., J.P., Reading.

3.30 p.m.—Sectional Meeting in St. Clement's Chapel, a Paper will be read on "Sensuousness in Worship," by the Rev. S. March, B.A., Southampton, Chairman, Henry Lee, Esq., Manchester.

5.45 p.m.—A Sermon to Children in Tacket-street Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. A. McAulane, London.

7.30 p.m.—A Public Meeting for Working Men in the Public Hall, Ipswich. Chairman, J. H. Tillet, Esq., Norwich. Addresses will be delivered by W. H. Conyers, Esq., Leeds, and the Revs. George Martin, London, and H. T. Robjohns, B.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

7 p.m.—A Public Meeting at Stowmarket, Chairman, T. Coote, Esq., St. Ives. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. B. Waugh, London, W. F. Clarkson, B.A., Lincoln, and T. Green, M.A., Ashton-under-Lyne.

7 p.m.—A Public Meeting at Hadleigh. Chairman, James Spicer, Esq., J.P., London. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. L. D. Bevan, LL.B., London, T. Arnold, Northampton, and W. M. Statham, Hull.

7 p.m.—A Public Meeting at Quay Chapel, Woodbridge. Chairman, J. W. Buckley, Esq., Guildford. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. T. G. Gilfillan, Croydon, and R. T. Verrall, B.A., Greenwich.

7 p.m.—A Public Meeting at Debenham. Chairman, T. R. Hill, Esq., Worcester. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. E. Dothie, B.A., Croydon, J. B. Robertson, Bradford, S. Hebditch, London.

7 p.m.—A Public Meeting at East Bergholt. Chairman, T. Pidduck, Esq., Hanley. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. E. T. Egg, Woodford, and J. Shaw, London.

7 p.m.—Sermons will be preached at Needham Market by the Rev. E. H. Jones, London; at Falkenham by the Rev. J. P. Gladstone, London; at Wickham Market by the Rev. T. Robinson, Hyde; at Saxmundham by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, London; and at California, Ipswich, by the Rev. Ann, Handsworth.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16.

10 a.m.—Assembly in Tacket-street Chapel. Paper by the Rev. W. A. Essery, London, on the question, "Are Conversions Rare? and, if so, why?" Paper by the Rev. E. C. Baines Reed, Warminster, on "How to Secure and Improved Tone and Method in Sunday School Work." Resolutions.

2 p.m.—Dinner at the Public Hall. Chairman, L. Webb, Esq., Stowmarket.

7.30.—A Conversation at the Public Hall. Chairman, E. Goddard, Esq.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17.

10 a.m.—A Breakfast will be given by E. Goddard, Esq., Mayor of Ipswich, in the Council Chamber, Town Hall. Ministers and Delegates are invited.

* Consent not yet obtained.

ALEX. HANNAY, Secretary.

18, South-street, Finsbury, Sept. 30, 1873.

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	From 18th Annual Report	Excess over
No.	Amt. Ann. Prem.	17th year.
New Policies, 2,190.....	£380,050	£11,615
Premiums received	96,451	£4,917
Claims and Bonuses paid, 193 for	31,407	764
Laid by in Year	41,043	4,736
Accumulated Fund	314,116	
In Force, 18,084 Policies, for	3,109,215	
Annual Premium Income	97,402	
Average Reversionary Bonus, 18 years, £1½ per cent. per ann.		

May, 1873.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

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AN ESSAY UPON THE

HUMAN HAIR

AND ITS

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BY ALEX. ROSS,

248, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MANY hundreds of individuals apply to
the writer of this short essay as to the means for
recovering an ornament which is prized, more or less, by
us all. The pleasure of describing what the hair is, and
how it should be treated, was at first pleasant, but after
years of repetition it became irksome in the extreme.
And this small pamphlet was written to enlighten the
public, and save labour to the writer. Not only so, but
these pages will show why that great remedy, Spanish
Fly Oil, so signally succeeds in most cases of imperfect
hair. So difficult is it to give verbally a lengthened
tatement of the advantages arising from the use of
Cantharides Oil for the growth of the hair, that it becomes
necessary to adopt a written medium for that purpose;
also the difficulty is produced, not from a want of an
accumulation of facts, but through oral explanations
reaching but the few, and not, like an essay, finding its
way to hundreds and thousands of persons suffering from
thinness of hair, or disadvantaged in their appearance by
meagre locks. Hair may be thought by some to be a subject
too trivial to engage the attention of the studious. If an
excuse or a reason be required for this study by those so
engaged, they may show that their subject has been the theme
of the poet and the labour of the painter; that its antiquity
is attractive, for the Assyrians, Egyptians, ancient Jews, as
well as the people of more classical days, prided themselves
in the arranging, beautifying, and promoting the growth of
an auxiliary to beauty surpassed by none in its charms. The
individual devoting the energies of a life to this subject may
remark to those who depreciate his engagement, that the
wonders contained within its limits are more than enough for
the contemplation of many lives; and like the manipulator
with an atom or a globe of water, or the chemist with an
examination into the laws of caloric, and the electrician in-
quiring into the wonders of electricity, he finds that nothing
in nature is so insignificant as it at first appears, neither is
there anything so small but what is more than sufficient to
feed with mental food the mind of man. This is strikingly
so with the subject of hair; and it is hoped, before the reader
completes the reading of this brief essay, that his opinion
will be the same as the writer's. A deficiency of the natural
covering called hair produces often disease and death. It is
not only true that the bear and wild dog in the Arctic regions
could not long exist without its protection, but it is equally a
fact that man when prematurely bald, or suddenly deprived
of hair, is most susceptible to catarrh. So well known is this,
that the greater number, perhaps, of persons wearing perukes
do so more as a protection against cold than for the sake of
ornament. The chest containing the vital organs induces
persons very wisely to protect that part of the body with scrup-
ulous care; but should the chest be kept uncovered, nature,
ever beneficent, causes hair to grow upon the neglected part
in sufficient quantities, showing, in so doing, the import-
ance not only of keeping that part of the body covered
but that hair is a great preventive to inflammation, other
diseases, and death. Plants are provided with this covering
that the sun's rays may not be too powerful for them, or that
the piercing winds may not do them injury. It is true that
these filaments—found upon all plants except those that
grow under water—collect from a humid atmosphere the
moisture necessary to their well-being; but, important as
this office is in the existence of vegetation, it is perhaps sub-
ordinate to that of protection from excessive heat or cold.
As an ornament, nothing surpasses well-arranged hair, and
its suitable decoration principally depends upon its profusion,
obtained only through care and cultivation. The painter
does not consider his Beauty perfectly charming unless her
locks flow plentifully in brightness and thickness—the colour
beautiful, and the gloss rich and radiant. The poet will
"write a woful ballad to (so small a portion of hair as) his
mistress's eyebrow," the inference being that if a few hairs
upon the face inspire him with admiration and love, to how
much greater an extent of rapture or enthusiasm would he
rise in contemplating her flowing locks, "dishevelled, but in
wanton ringlets waved." And the sculptor is not forgetful
of the effects produced by a judicious use of what the divine
Milton calls "golden tresses." But if the poets be taken as
guides as to the amount of attention and enthusiasm to be
given to the hair, then we shall find that we are to admire it
more than any other constituent part of beauty. The learned
Liebig has analysed it, and informs us that it consists of
hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. In the possession
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family of the mammalia, and, upon examination, all are found
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